

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy, possible snow.
Temp., 40°—41° (25-30). LONDON: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp., 40°—
41° (25-30). CHANNEL: SIGHT. ROME: Tuesday, partly cloudy.
Temp., 51° (40-52). FRANKFURT: Tuesday, cloudy, possible
rain, 51° (40-52). NEW YORK: Tuesday, cloudy,
Temp., 40°—41° (3-14).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 12

No. 30,760

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1982

Established 1887



U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., left, and NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns in Brussels before the meeting Monday of NATO foreign ministers to discuss the Polish situation.

U.S. Decides Against Selling Advanced Fighters to Taiwan

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, seeking to avert a falling out with China, announced Monday that it had decided against selling new high-performance jet fighters to Taiwan "because no military need for such aircraft exists."

It said, however, that it would make available to the Taiwan government "items necessary for self defense."

In a statement, read by Alan Romberg, the assistant State Department spokesman, the administration said it has "attached a high value" to continuing the long-standing U.S. policy of providing arms and equipment to Taiwan, enabling the Taiwanese "to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability."

The statement said, however, that the State and Defense departments, which have studied Taiwan's defense needs for many months, have concluded that "no sale of advanced fighter aircraft to Taiwan is required because no military need for such aircraft exists."

"Taiwan's defense needs can be met as they arise and for the foreseeable future by replacing aging

aircraft now in the Taiwan inventory with comparable aircraft and by an extension of the F-5E co-production line in Taiwan," it continued.

The administration noted that, on the basis of the study of Taiwan's military needs, it has "already taken steps to sell Taiwan items necessary for self defense [and] we anticipate further steps of this sort."

Taiwan had sought to obtain either Northrop's F-5G Tigercat or General Dynamics' F-16, advanced jet planes. The decision announced Monday, considered certain to disappoint the Taiwanese government, appeared to Washington's priorities over the contentious issue.

The administration decision is being conveyed to Peking by John H. Holdridge, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, who flew to the Chinese capital over the weekend.

Mr. Holdridge conducted secret talks with Chinese officials Monday, and diplomatic sources said that Mr. Holdridge is trying to push the Chinese toward a compromise of the long-standing issue by forswearing U.S. sales of the more advanced FX fighter sought by the Taiwanese.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Winds Lash at Europe; Air Traffic Disrupted

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — Cold winds whipped across Europe for the fourth consecutive day Monday, closing airports and blocking efforts to clear roads leading to isolated towns and in open major commuter highways and railroads.

In the United States, record temperatures in the minus-20 Celsius (minus-20 Fahrenheit) range were common across the North, while the cold reached into the South, plunging temperatures in several cities to their lowest levels in more than a century. At least 20 deaths were attributed to the cold wave.

The death toll from the severe weather in Europe since Friday was at least 23. Although the snowstorms of the last three days abated, plunging temperatures and rising floodwaters — blamed for at least 19 deaths — ravaged the region for another day.

The temperature at Braemar in the Scottish highlands dropped to minus 27 Celsius Sunday.

Flights Disrupted

In England, both London airports, Heathrow and Gatwick, were open but flights were delayed or canceled. In Belgium, Brussels Airport was closed Monday morning after a snowfall. Airports in eastern France were closed, and 80 percent of the flights at Orly Airport near Paris were canceled. Flights out of Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport were canceled or delayed by an hour or more.

In Britain, rail lines between cities and rural areas, particularly in the southwest, were still not cleared early Monday.

Traffic slowed to a crawl in West Germany's industrial Ruhr region. Bavaria reeled under icy gusts and drifting snow. "Munich is like a dead city," a policeman said Sunday. Few motorists ventured out and streetcars were at a standstill.

In the Baltic Sea, icebreakers were called out to restore shipping

and ferry services and unlock ice-bound ports.

Broken ice blocked the river Vistula, flooding Plock province in the region. The governor declared the disaster area, troops evaluated 4,000 people and officials feared drinking water had been polluted.

In Prague, the temperature fell to minus 21 degrees Celsius early Monday, within a degree of the 200-year-old record for the date.

In Yugoslavia, snowstorms brought down power lines, paralyzed road and rail traffic and isolated hundreds of villages. Icy runways curtailed flights at the country's three major airports in Belgrade, Zagreb and Ljubljana.

The cold weather in the United States on Monday closed schools, snapped power lines and froze water mains.

Buffalo Paralyzed

A blizzard paralyzed Buffalo, N.Y., and officials said it was potentially as dangerous as the blizzard that struck the city in 1977. Buffalo Airport, schools and numerous businesses were shut.

On Sunday night the cold wave had pushed south and east, pushing temperatures below freezing from central Texas to southern Mississippi and central Georgia.

The temperature rose slowly in Chicago after dropping to minus 32 Celsius on Sunday, the coldest day in the city's history.

Sunday's wind-chill factor — the combination of cold and wind that cause heat loss, as expressed in degrees of cold — was minus 100 Fahrenheit in Minnesota, making it the coldest U.S. state.

In England, a Royal Automobile Club spokesman said "the nation has disappeared under arctic snow that has created the worst overall driving and travel conditions in living memory."

Wales was still virtually cut off from the rest of Britain by snow Monday in the worst winter weather for almost 20 years.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1982

Allies Warn Russia on Poland

Sanctions Possible if Military Rule Is Not Eased, NATO Ministers Say

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — The United States and its European allies, jointly blaming the Soviet Union for the martial law in Poland, Monday tightened their economic pressure on the Polish military regime and set the stage for possible future sanctions against both Warsaw and Moscow.

The actions were spelled out in a toughly worded communiqué issued by the foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization after a special meeting here called at the urging of the United States.

After condemning "the massive violation of human rights" in Poland, the communiqué called on the Polish military regime "to live up to its declared intention to re-establish civil liberties and the process of reform." It also pointed an accusing finger at the Soviet Union and said Moscow should "respect Poland's fundamental right to solve its own problems free from foreign interference."

[Page assailed the NATO statement on Poland Monday, saying it amounted to inadmissible pressure on a sovereign state. Reuters reported from Moscow. In an unusually fast reaction, the agency said that the statement had shown that NATO members wanted to see Poland

land plunged into disarray and chaos.]

As one spur to moderation in Poland, the allies agreed to strike the Warsaw government by putting in abeyance future commercial credits for goods other than food and suspending a decision on negotiations to reschedule Poland's 1982 payments on its debts to NATO governments.

In addition, after warning that "economic relations with Poland and the Soviet Union are bound to be affected" if the crisis continues, the NATO partners agreed to study possible long-term sanctions involving energy, agricultural commodities and other goods including high-technology exports.

This threat of economic retaliation, which has been a sticking point between the United States and those West European countries that have substantial trade with the Soviet bloc, was stated in terms allowing each ally to act "in accordance with its own situation and legislation."

That left unanswered the question of how extensive and uniform any economic measures taken by

NATO are likely to be. But the United States is known to regard the communiqué as laying the groundwork for sanctions if the repression in Poland continues.

In fact, the communiqué adopted almost in its entirety the language of a draft declaration that the United States had been arguing to its partners in recent days. In that respect, the action marked a clear gain for the Reagan administration's efforts to get previously reluctant countries like West Germany to look into the possibility of sanctions.

Haig Satisfaction

U.S. satisfaction with the result was underscored by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. who told a press conference: "I consider today's meeting to be a solid success for the alliance... We sought a common rear and long-term strategy to help the Polish people, and today the alliance produced one."

The U.S. lobbying for a tough stance in the Polish crisis resulted in support by 14 of the 15 member countries. The new Greek govern-

ment, which is seeking Communist bloc support in its feud with Turkey over Cyprus, abstained from endorsing the key parts of the declaration.

Mr. Haig, responding to questions about whether NATO had agreed to do anything more than to talk further, conceded, "That's too soon to say." But, he noted, "We have agreed to look into the question of further action with a specificity that was lacking before."

Both Mr. Haig and NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said that specific talks on the sanctions question, probably involving economic and technical experts, are likely to begin by next week.

Referring to widespread speculation about whether the Polish crisis is causing disarray within the alliance, Mr. Haig said, "I hope we wouldn't sit around with a scorecard counting the actions we haven't taken and talk about Western failure."

Other steps called for in the communiqué include intensified efforts to focus world opinion on the plight of the Polish people

through such means as having NATO foreign ministers lead the delegations of their countries in the follow-up conference in Madrid on the human rights provisions of the Helsinki accords.

In addition, the communiqué said NATO governments will study such measures as further restricting the movements of Soviet and Polish diplomats and reducing or not renewing scientific and technical exchanges.

The allies reiterated their commitment to continue the Geneva talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on reducing the medium range nuclear missiles. But the communiqué warned:

"The Soviet Union will bear full responsibility for its actions with regard to Poland if its failure to live up in existing international obligations damages the arms control process. A return to the process of real reforms and dialogue in Poland would help create the atmosphere of mutual confidence and respect required for progress."

Spanish Party Rebukes Moscow

MADRID (Reuters) — A unanimous resolution by the Spanish Communist Party's Central Committee said Monday that the military takeover in Poland meant the failure of attempts to export and maintain the Soviet system.

U.S. Reported To Seek Aid On Embargo

Soviet Pipeline Issue Seen as Test of Allies

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — The Reagan administration has asked European countries and Japan to stop supplying vital components for a new pipeline that would carry Soviet natural gas into Western Europe, according to diplomatic sources.

The request follows a U.S. decision to ban such shipments by General Electric Co. It is seen as the first major test of Western Europe's willingness to support, at least passively, the economic sanctions imposed by President Reagan on the Soviet Union after the declaration of martial law in Poland.

"We'll see whether our allies are prepared to stand with us on this," a senior U.S. diplomat said.

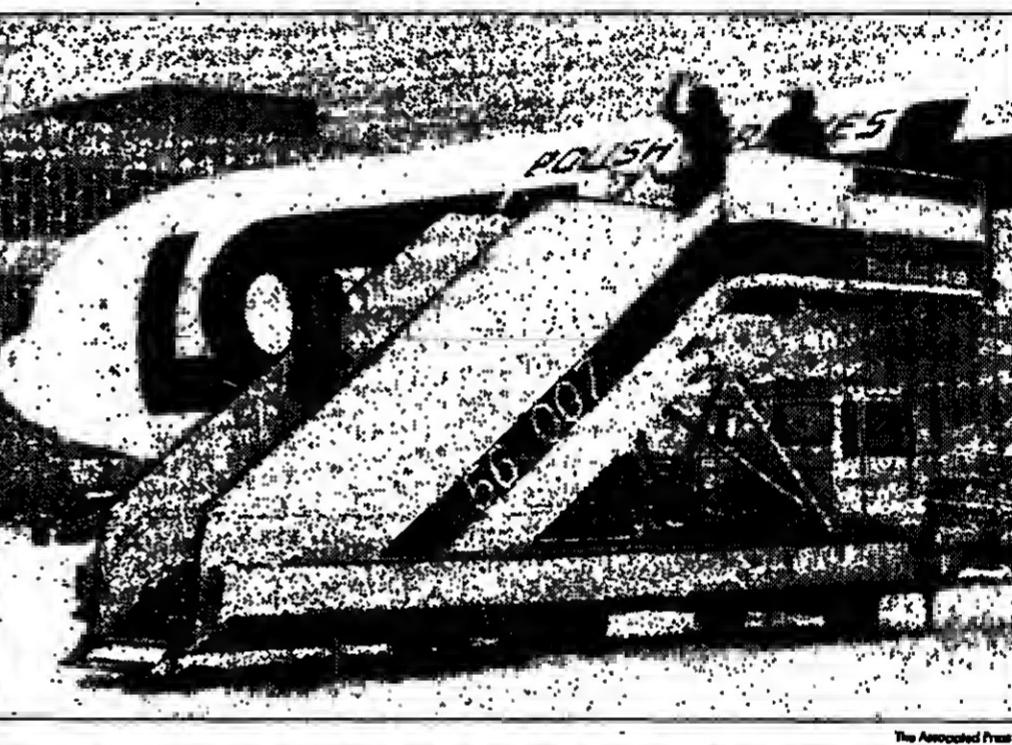
West European governments are generally reluctant to impose economic sanctions against the Soviet bloc if their existing trade links might be hurt. But the 10 European Economic Community countries said last week that they wanted "close and positive consultations" with the United States "to avoid any step which would compromise" Mr. Reagan's sanctions.

GE Sale Stopped

Meanwhile, West Germany, which would manufacture much of the steel pipe and supply most of the engineering knowledge for the pipeline, remains firmly in favor of the deal, as Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told Mr. Reagan in Washington last week.

The United States Friday prevented GE from selling \$175 million in components for gas turbine compressors that were to have been built under license by three European engineering concerns.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



A Soviet-made LOT jet arrived in Frankfurt airport with 25 passengers on Monday as the Polish airline resumed some of its regular flights for the first time since the imposition of martial law.

Army Is Said To Discount Walesa Role

Future of Solidarity Still Under Debate

By Brian Mooney
Reuters

WARSAW — Poland's military authorities have started to consider disowning the leader of the suspended Solidarity trade union, Lech Walesa, in their plans for the future, well-informed sources said on Monday.

Mr. Walesa has been under house arrest since martial law was imposed on Dec. 13.

The sources said the Military Council of National Salvation had planned originally to persuade Mr. Walesa to resume the leadership of Solidarity after it had been trimmed of radicals, dissidents and others regarded as dangerously anti-Communist.

They said that Mr. Walesa's refusal to cooperate had forced a change of plan. They said the authorities now felt that, in the long term, he could be replaced as leader of any new union receiving official recognition.

New Committees

But the sources said that no decisions had been made on the future of Solidarity. Opinions among the country's leaders were divided between those who wanted to erase the name and those who wanted to revive the organization as a tamed version of the original, they said.

There were further signs on Monday of the political indecisiveness surrounding the future of the Communist Party, whose power for the moment has been taken by the military.

The party daily, Trybuna Ludu, gave prominence to reports of Committee of National Redemption being set up across the country to support the work of the military council.

Trybuna Ludu said that the pur-

pose of the committees was to work "as far as possible a return to normal life and to consult people of divergent views around a patriotic platform of concern for the homeland."

Political analysts said that the committees could become the basis of a new political movement in replacing the largely discredited and weakened Communist Party.

The future course of the Warsaw military government and the position of the Polish Communist Party were expected to dominate talks which Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek began Monday in Moscow with his Soviet counterpart, Andrei Gromyko.

Communist sources in Warsaw said that the only consistent activity within the party at present was a continuing wave of purges. Members who handed in their cards in protest against the military takeover were being systematically sacked from their jobs, the sources said.

"Suspect" members were being expelled from the party, they added, and the process of checking members in important jobs and asking them to sign loyalty pledges was continuing.

Polish analysts said that the practice of seeking loyalty oaths. He also attacked the authorities for holding thousands of Poles in internment camps and arresting hundreds more.

"We experience sorrow. There are arrested people in many families, interned people, people separated from their families. Sometimes we do not know if they are well. It is a pain for all of society," he said.

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condemning the practice of seeking loyalty oaths. He also attacked the authorities for holding thousands of Poles in internment camps and arresting hundreds more.

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Bonn-Paris: A Relationship Strained by Poland's Crisis

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — The relationship between West Germany and France, a central element in Western Europe's role in influencing international affairs, has been increasingly strained by the situation in Poland.

Differing reactions to the Polish problem both between the governments in Bonn and Paris and between West German and French public opinion, have brought new substance to a weakening of trust that has been developing since late 1980.

The main factor has been French concern about how far West Germany is willing to push its own version of détente with

Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union at the possible expense of the security and unity of the Western alliance. Added to this since the election last year of President François Mitterrand have been openly expressed fears in West Germany that the economic poli-

cies of the Socialist government could strain Western Europe's economic and monetary stability.

[The German government spokesman Kurt Becker said on Monday that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will visit Paris on Wednesday for talks with Presi-

dent Mitterrand on "topical East-West issues." Reuters reported from Bonn. Mr. Becker said that the meeting would be outside the framework of the regular summits between French and German heads of government, the next of which is in February, Reuters reported.]

U.S. diplomats have said that the developments in Poland brought new accents to the French concerns, stated privately for months, about what have been described as pacifist, neutralist and nationalist trends in West Germany.

A U.S. official reported that Charles Hernu, the French defense minister, made "pacifism and neutrality" one of the main topics in a conversation in Paris last fall

with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

Since the imposition of martial law in Poland on Dec. 13, the sense of mistrust and opposing views has been intensified. In Paris recently, actor Yves Montand appeared on television wearing a Solidarity badge, and advertising agencies covered billboards with enormous pictures of Polish workers so that, a representative explained, the French do not forget them.

Public Outcry

In West Germany, there has been little public outcry about Poland. Rather, there have been editorials like one appearing in the magazine Stern in which the pub-

lisher, Henri Nannen, professed disgust at the "hypocrisy" in all the talk about Poland.

Because relations between the French Socialist Party and the West German Social Democratic Party are an important factor in the background of relations between the two governments, the depth of the French irritation was apparent in the reaction in Paris to what were regarded as unusually timid remarks made on Poland by Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International and chairman of the chancellor's party in Bonn.

The French Socialists repudiated Mr. Brandt's comments and demanded a special session of the Socialist International's executive board to restate its attitude. The

line was eventually toughened, but the irritation was intensified because Mr. Brandt refused to attend the meeting, saying he was busy in Paris.

The West German attitude has been that a good part of the French public display about Poland is partly an exercise that papers over a lack of action and partly a tactic to criticize the Communist Party within Mr. Mitterrand's government.

To play down the problems, the coalition in Bonn has sought to portray the French press rather than the government as the source of the difficulty, a tactic its spokesmen also used in connection with Mr. Schmidt's visit to Washington.

The attacks in the French press have been particularly sharp, with the tone set by a cartoon in the news magazine L'Express, that showed Mr. Schmidt polishing the boots of Leopold I. Brixius, the Soviet leader.

If the French have worried about West Germans resolve, the West Germans have suggested that the French have behaved somewhat inconsistently. West German officials told reporters that French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson blocked a proposed meeting of the European Economic Community on Poland about two weeks ago, before agreeing to one last week. They also suggested that Mr. Cheysson had become very nervous at that meeting when a draft communiqué on Poland spoke of the inability of Communists systems to meet their people's desire for freedom. The Communists reference was dropped in the final version and replaced with a statement about "the totalitarian system" in Eastern Europe.

Whatever the contradictions cited by the West Germans, the changing French attitude goes back further than Mr. Mitterrand's election victory over Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

New Perspectives

At a time when French and West German policies were running in parallel against U.S. attempts to impose sanctions on the Soviet Union because of its intervention in Afghanistan, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing encountered startlingly negative reaction from French public opinion after he met with Mr. Brezhnev in Warsaw in the summer of 1980.

This created new perspectives and a somewhat altered point of view. French officials have said privately, the French then noted with heightened concern that West Germany had refused to take any retaliatory action when East Germany, alarmed about its internal political mood after the creation of the Solidarity trade union in Poland, set up new border-crossing requirements that cut back the number of West German visitors.

The invaders reportedly landed Saturday on Tortuga in an attempt to generate a revolution against the island's 29-year-old president, Jean-Claude Duvalier. They reportedly came by boat and plane from the British Turks and Caicos Islands, about 100 miles to the north.

A group of rebels left their headquarters on South Caicos late Sunday night. British journal Tony Summers said Monday. About 20 people, including the group's leader, presumably sailed for Miami. They did not state their destination, Mr. Summers said.

The invasion was directed by Bernard Sansaricq, 37, a Haitian exile who owns a gasoline station in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. He says he has a force of 700 men, but he was reported to have assembled only 37 for his invasion force on South Caicos Island last week. He did not take part in the Tortuga landing, the sources said.

In Miami, Roger Biamby, a spokesman for the Haitian exile



Bernard Sansaricq, reputed organizer of rebel landing in Haiti.

Haiti Reports Capture Of 3 Invading Exiles

The Associated Press

PORTE-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Haitian exiles claimed Monday that they have seized an island off the nation's north coast, captured a coastal town, and landed on Haiti's south coast. But the Haitian government said its forces captured three exiles and were in control of the island.

Information Minister Jean-Marie Chanoine said that exiles who took part in the weekend invasion of Tortuga Island wounded a priest and a member of the militia. He declined to say how large the invasion force was or whether any of its members were killed or injured.

A diplomatic source in Port-au-Prince said Monday that the Haitian government was consulting on the invasion with U.S. diplomats but that it had not requested any military aid.

The diplomat said that Haitian planes were supplying troops that were reinforcing regular military garrisons in the north.

It was not clear how the British government planned to deal with Mr. Sansaricq, who said he would not return to the United States. It impounded a plane load of weapons and ammunition that a chartered DC-3 brought to South Caicos from Miami Thursday night but let the three Americans and one Haitian aboard return to Miami with the plane.

In Washington, Rush Taylor, a State Department spokesman, said the FBI was investigating whether Mr. Sansaricq and his men had broken U.S. neutrality laws. He said any plot to launch an invasion from U.S. shores would be illegal.

Mr. Sansaricq reportedly took part in unsuccessful plots against the elder Duvalier in 1963 and 1968. His picture was also on leaflets dropped on Port-au-Prince last October that called for Mr. Duvalier's overthrow.

The Duvalier government is considered friendly to the United States.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

IRA Suspected in U.K. Arms Theft

The Associated Press

CAMBRIDGE, England — A cache of weapons has been stolen from a British Army base near here and authorities believe the Irish Republican Army may have been responsible, police said Monday.

The weapons included a self-loading sniper rifle with night sight, a submachine gun and four semi-automatic pistols, an army spokesman said. He said the guns were stolen between Dec. 17 and Jan. 4. They were taken from the army's Oakington Barracks in Longstanton — headquarters of the 3rd Battalion Royal Greenjackets infantry regiment, which has served extended tours in Northern Ireland.

Since the theft was discovered, police and military authorities have begun a massive search of the barracks and surrounding area, a Cambridge police official said. He added that the IRA was among the suspects.

The budget, which becomes effective July 1, allowed for a state deficit of \$2.6 billion kronor (\$14.8 billion) on total expenditure of 251.6 billion kronor. To help finance the record deficit, Sweden would borrow between 10 billion and 14 billion kronor abroad in 1982.

Record Deficit in Sweden Budget Plan

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's minority coalition government unveiled a draft budget Monday for 1982-83 that includes a record deficit and heavier foreign borrowing to help finance the shortfall.

The Center-Liberals' government's proposals were accompanied by projections that included lower inflation and a return to industrial growth after economic decline last year.

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Turkey Asked to Mediate Gulf War

Reuters

BEIRUT — The Arab League has asked Turkey to try to mediate in the 16-month-old Gulf war between Iraq and Iran, Chedli Klibi, league secretary-general, said here Monday.

Mr. Klibi, who visited Ankara last week, said it was hard for the league to mediate because non-Arab Iran was not a member. "But the league encourages positive, fruitful negotiations ... The last thing we did in this connection was to ask Turkish officials during my recent visit to undertake such mediation," he said.

On other topics, Mr. Klibi said he regretted the apparent failure of the United States to agree to the imposition of UN sanctions against Israel for its annexation of the Golan Heights. He said it is not logical for the United States to call for sanctions over the crackdown in Poland and to object to the use of them over the Golan Heights.

Nimeiri Pledges to Back Goukouni

The Associated Press

KHARTOUM — President Gaafar Nimeiri has promised Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei that Sudan will not be a base for Chadian rebels, the state radio reported Monday.

The radio quoted Foreign Minister Mohammed Mirmighani as saying Sudan would reopen its embassy in the Chadian capital, N'Djamena, and resume commercial flights to Chad as a sign of support for Mr. Goukouni's government.

Hopes for an end to Chad's long civil war rose last month when Libyan troops withdrew at Mr. Goukouni's request and a peacekeeping force of 3,000-4,000 troops was sent by the Organization for African Unity. But diplomatic sources here said Mr. Oueddei is refusing Sudan's proposal to include rebel leader Hissene Habré, Chad's former defense minister, in reconciliation talks.

High Smog Levels in Ankara Kill 2

New York Times Service

ANKARA — The pollution level in Ankara reached the danger level Monday, causing two deaths, the Turkish news agency Aksiyon reported. The smog prompted Turkish authorities to ban central heating systems and coal stoves for 24 hours, limit the use of private cars, and order the closure of primary and secondary schools for two-and-a-half days.

Adults more than 50 years old and people with heart and lung troubles were warned not to go outside. Visibility was reduced to 18 meters (20 feet) and darkness fell at 3 p.m. Monday.

The amount of sulfur dioxide reached 752 micrograms in one cubic meter of air, Turkish state radio reported. This figure is more than five times the daily maximum level set by the World Health Organization.

THESE ARE THE SPECIAL RATES AFTER DEDUCTION OF THE INTRODUCTORY DISCOUNT

	12 months	6 months	3 months		12 months	6 months	3 months		12 months	6 months	3 months
Aden (air)	\$330.00	165.00	92.00	Greece (air)	\$1,200.00	600.00	1,980.00	Pakistan (air)	\$330.00	165.00	92.00
Afghanistan (air)	\$330.00	165.00	92.00	Hungary (air)	\$230.00	115.00	63.00	Poland (air)	\$230.00	115.00	63.00
Africa, ex-Fr. comm. (air)	\$230.00	115.00	63.00	Iran (air)	\$240.00	124.00	69.00	Polyynes, French (air)	\$240.00	124.00	69.00
Africa, others (air)	\$330.00	165.00	92.00	Iraq (air)	\$248.00	124.00	69.00	Portugal (air)	\$2,700.00	3,600.00	1,980.00
Algeria (air)	\$230.00	115.00	63.00	Iceland (air)	\$230.00	115.00	63.00	Romania (air)	\$330.00	165.00	92.00
Angola (air)	\$230.00	115.00	63.00	Ireland (air)	\$230.00	115.00	63.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	\$340.00	170.00	95.00
Belgium (air)	\$2,700.00	1,350.00	740.00	Italy (air)	\$240.00	124.00	69.00	South America (air)	\$330.00	165.00	92.00
Bulgaria (air)	\$230.00	115.00	63.00	Jordan (air)	\$240.00	124.00	69.00	Spain (air)	\$330.00	165.00	92.00
Canada (air)	\$330.00	165.00	92.00	Kuwait (air)	\$14,000.00	7,000.00	3,900.00	Sweden (air)	\$240.00	124.00	69.00
Cyprus (air)	\$230.00	115.00	63.00	Lebanon (air)	\$240.00	124.00	69.00	Switzerland (air)	\$320.00	160.00	90.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	\$230.00	115.00	63.00	Lithuania (air)	\$240.00	124.00	69.00	Tunisia (air)	\$230.00	115.00	63.00
Denmark (air)	\$99.00	49.50	27.00	Luxembourg	\$4,000.00	2,700.00	1,500.00	Turkey (air)	\$330.00	165.00	92.00
Egypt (air)	\$240.00	124.00	69.00	Malaysia (air)	\$240.00	124.00	69.00	U.A.E. (air)	\$330.00	165.00	92.00
Ethiopia (air)	\$370.00	185.00	92.00	Malta (air)	\$230.00	115.00	63.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	\$230.00	115.00	63.00
Finland (air)	\$18,000.00	8,000.00	2,200.00	Mexico (air)	\$330.00	165.00	92.00	U.S.A. (air)	\$230.00	115.00	63.00
France	\$72.00	36.00	19.00	Morocco (air)	\$230.00	115.00	63.00	Yugoslavia (air)	\$230.00	115.00	63.00
Germany	\$36.00	18.00	10.00	Netherlands	\$40.00	20.00	11.00	Zaire (air)	\$330.00	165.00	92.00
Great Britain	\$54.00	27.00	15.00	Norway (air)	\$10.00						

U.S. Defense Strategy: How a Buildup Results In More Being Less

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Of all the political axioms of Washington, one we often forget is to "watch what they do, not what they say." This is particularly worth remembering today in the area of national defense.

President Reagan, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and

NEWS ANALYSIS

others have, of course, been saying a great deal about defense, and the president no doubt will speak again in his State of the Union address about how determined he is to strengthen the United States' military capability.

Those who watch instead of listen, however, will make an intriguing discovery: The Reagan administration in the past year actually presided over a significant reduction in strategic nuclear weapons on alert as well as in the development of new weapons for the future.

Beginning Oct. 1, the United States had 31 ballistic-missile submarines in operation, eight fewer than the year before and 10 fewer than allowed under the SALT-I arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union.

• There was only one American B-52 armed with air-launched Cruise missiles that was ready to fly as of Sept. 1. The first squadron, which originally had planned to go on alert on that date, will not be ready until December.

• One-third of the United States' nuclear explosive capability — sitting on aging Titan-2 missiles — has been earmarked for retirement beginning next year. That is four years ahead of the Carter administration schedule and well before 1986, when the first of their replacement missiles, the MX, are to be deployed.

• No significant acceleration is planned by the administration for the D-5 Trident-2 missile, the next generation of submarine-launched missile, which looks now to be the weapon on which Mr. Weinberger is basing his future strategic program.

• This lack of acceleration on the D-5 comes despite what is perhaps Mr. Reagan's largest arms-reduction action: his decision to halve Mr. Carter's plan for 200 MX missiles to 100, and then to put just 40 in silos by 1988.

• The only new weapon in the Reagan plan, the B-1 bomber, will now arrive in 1987, but it will make no significant difference even then in the basic U.S.-Soviet strategic balance of nuclear forces. The still-undefined increase in Cruise missiles, to be put on bombers and aboard ships, also will have little effect on the basic nuclear balance.

In short, if a Democrat were in the White House today, conservative Republicans almost certainly would be accusing him of unilateral disarmament.

Much of the Reagan defense

East Timor Priest Appeals For Aid To Avert Famine

Reuters
SYDNEY — A Roman Catholic priest in East Timor has appealed for \$285,000 for food, medicine and shelter by next June to avert famine in the former Portuguese colony, the Australian Catholic Relief agency said Monday.

Monsignor Martinho da Costa Lopes, apostolic administrator of Dili, East Timor's capital, said in a letter to the official church agency that crops could not be planted last year because of Indonesian military operations. Indonesia annexed East Timor in December, 1975, shortly after Portugal gave the island its independence. Indonesian forces have been fighting the Fretilin independence movement.

The Australian agency called on the Indonesian government to allow aid groups into the territory to verify the situation. Indonesia last year refused to renew the contracts of the last two aid agencies operating in East Timor — the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Catholic Relief Services of the United States.

Monsignor da Costa Lopes' letter said all able-bodied men aged between 15 and 50 were forced to take part in an Indonesian military operation to flush guerrillas from mountain strongholds and corner them in the central region of Manatuto.

He said those killed during the operation included "innocent children, pregnant women and defenseless people without [having committed] any crime except the desire to be free from all oppression." He said 500 Timorese were killed in one incident, a four-day siege of a local shrine.

Soviet Dissident's Wife Says He Is Mistreated

Reuters
JERUSALEM — The wife of imprisoned Soviet dissident Anatoli B. Shcharansky accused the Soviet authorities Monday of ill-treating her husband and renewed her call to world public opinion to work for his release.

Avtail Shcharansky said at a press conference that her brother-in-law recently visited Mr. Shcharansky in prison in the Soviet-Tata republic and reported that "the authorities often hold him in solitary confinement." Mr. Shcharansky was sentenced in 1978 to 13 years imprisonment on charges of spying for the United States.

Once-Feared Office Loses Clout Under Reagan

Domestic Policy Shop Is Not the 'Idea Factory' Conservatives Had in Mind

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

program, of course, is being driven by budget quandaries. Despite big increases in Pentagon spending levels, the added dollars are unable to keep pace with more rapidly escalating costs.

The situation was not helped, moreover, by the Carter administration's underestimates of bills for major defense programs such as the MX. Mr. Carter projected costs of \$35 billion for 200 missiles and 4,600 shelters, a figure the General Accounting Office termed far too optimistic. The reduced Reagan plan will cost \$19.4 billion to buy 100 missiles and base only 40.

As a result, some defense experts inside and outside the administration believe, Mr. Weinberger is undertaking a surprising gamble for now, leaving himself the option of changing course next year. He appears to be hoping, they calculate, that at least the Soviet Union will overlook Washington's words and concentrate instead on what he is doing — or, more to the point, not doing.

Tests on Missile

Then, these officials suggest, the hope is that the Russians, too, will cut back on their expensive and threatening land-based missile program.

An administration official, for example, noted that although the Soviets have at least one large, land-based ICBM model ready for testing and another new, solid-fuel mobile ICBM, neither has been fired off.

Instead, for the last several months, this source said, the Russians have been concentrating their tests on a large new missile for the Typhoon submarine, which is much like the Trident. Submarine-launched missiles, this source emphasized, are unlikely to be first-strike weapons.

Another top Pentagon official remarked recently in private that he hoped when the Russians do test a new land-based ICBM, it will be the mobile one, which he said would also be less threatening to the United States.

Beneath the officials' concerns is the fact that the Reagan cutback in the MX program did more than reduce the number of missiles planned for deployment. It undermined the strategy put forward to justify the new ICBMs.

Mystical to Most

This was all mystical to most people and nonsense to others, but to the true believers in nuclear strategy, PD-59 was a doctrine to be devoured and argued over endlessly.

But if Mr. Weinberger now puts only 40 MXs in silos, they will be just as vulnerable to a first strike as the missiles the United States has today. And you can forget the talk about hardening the silos: it can't be done, and the administration may not even try.

Where does that leave PD-59 and all the other war-fighting strategies that the Reagans have talked about for years?

There has been considerable uncertainty about the substance of the Reagan administration's strategic policy, was the way that question was answered recently in an article by Donald M. Kerr, director of the Los Alamos National Laboratory, and Robert H. Kupferman, executive director of Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies.

These two authorities on nuclear strategy say that the presidential campaign and the Reagan transition gave the appearance that "a Reagan administration would react strongly, if not overreact, to the perceived Soviet threat and the so-called 'window of vulnerability.'" Instead, they write, the president's programs to date "have gratified neither hawk nor dove."

If the Russians are tough on arms control and have tested a big new missile, Mr. Weinberger could push the U.S. program into high gear, perhaps even reviving the mobile-based MX and throwing in an anti-ballistic missile system.

But if the Russians remain restrained in their arms building and flexible on arms control, who knows what could happen under an administration that has pledged to be tough and acted in the opposite manner?

N.Y. Mayor Seeks Tax Surcharge

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The administration of Mayor Edward I. Koch is planning to seek a surcharge of 5 to 10 percent on city and commuter income taxes to help close an expected budget gap of about \$900 million, officials said.

The surcharge, which would require approval by the state Legislature, is one of several tax measures being considered, administration officials said. Another proposal would separate some state and city business tax deductions from federal schedules so that tax cuts enacted in Washington would not reduce city and state revenues.

City budget officials said Sunday, barring last-minute changes, the proposal for a tax surcharge would be in the mayor's preliminary budget for the coming fiscal year when he makes it public later this week.

something I don't agree with; that's when I get involved."

No one doubts Mr. Anderson's influence as the president's house intellectual. The question is whether, in view of internal politics at the White House, the Office of Policy Development can continue in the passive mode.

This question arises because Mr. Anderson's boss, Mr. Meese, lost control of the White House foreign policy apparatus in the shake-up following the resignation of Richard V. Allen as national security adviser. That leaves the Office of Policy Development as the major staff agency under Mr. Meese's direct control at a time when Mr. Meese's prestige as Mr. Reagan's No. 1 adviser has been damaged by the appearance that his responsibilities are contracting while those of Mr. Baker, the chief of staff, are expanding. Now that the Allen affair is over, a Meese deputy said, Mr. Meese intends to take a more active role.

Mr. Anderson says he decided to limit the clout of the Reagan domestic policy shop as a result of his work in Richard M. Nixon's White House. There, he recalls, John D. Ehrlichman and his all-powerful Domestic Council reduced the Cabinet to impotence and turned Mr. Nixon's political philosophy into an "intellectual slurry."

Mr. Ehrlichman's shop, he said, was too muscle-bound in deal with finely detailed policy questions and never overcame anti-Nixon forces in the bureaucracy. So, Mr. Anderson said, he has had the Office of Policy

Development form five specialized Cabinet councils to deal with such questions.

As for bureaucratic sabotage, he added, that has been whipped by the appointment of proven Reagan loyalists who are "brilliant, strong-minded and will do what the president wants done."

But is the policy office doing what Mr. Reagan wants done — or wanted done back in the days when he spoke of a far-reaching conservative reformation? No, say a number of White House officials, some in tones of relief, others in dismay. They argue that some Cabinet councils are idea-sifting bureaucracies. Moreover, these critics assert that Mr. Anderson, in saying that he planned for the policy office to be low key, is simply making a virtue of the fact that he was shoved aside by Mr. Baker and Mr. Stockman, the budget director.

In rebuttal, Mr. Anderson points to shelves of studies ground out in 125 Cabinet Council meetings on 50 subjects. Indeed, virtually everyone agrees that one policy office creation, the Council on Economic Affairs, has played a major role in shaping the bud-

get. But Mr. Reagan's domestic policy shop is not the idea factory envisioned by his conservative-activist supporters.

"Meese and Marty think ideas are likely to get you in trouble," said a veteran of Mr. Reagan's campaign. "Meese has no facility for dealing with ideas. Marty's view is that if the government does anything, it's likely to come out wrong."

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U.S. Military Advisers Reportedly Watched Torture of Salvadorans

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — A 21-year-old who asserts that he is a former Salvadoran soldier says U.S. military advisers were present at two "training sessions" early last year when two suspected guerrillas were tortured by Salvadoran Army instructors.

In a series of interviews, the man, Carlos Antonio Gomez Moctezuma, said the men that he described as Americans attended the sessions as observers and did not take part in the torture. But he said they made no apparent effort to stop or protest the activity, in which a 17-year-old youth and a 13-year-old girl were tortured. He said they were subsequently killed, but out in the presence of the U.S. advisers. Their bodies, he said, were dumped on street in San Salvador.

Before the Americans arrived in mid-January, he said, his battalion was told by Salvadoran officers that, in addition to the rifles and other weapons being provided by the United States, members of the "famous Green Berets" were being sent as "oew instructors."

There was a military ceremony to welcome the advisers. Mr. Gomez said, adding that some wore green berets when they arrived. But he said they did not wear their berets when they watched the torture session.

In addition to the soldiers who were introduced as Green Berets, Mr. Gomez said, there were other U.S. military personnel at the Illopango Air Force Base who wore solid green flight suits.

The Defense Department spokesmen said that at the time of the reported incidents there were 14 U.S. advisers stationed at Illopango, all helicopter technicians and pilots. They said there were also five communications specialists in El Salvador last January, but they were not stationed at the air force base.

A senior Defense Department official and a former commander of the U.S. military group in El Salvador denied that U.S. military personnel in El Salvador had witnessed any torture sessions.

They also said that U.S. soldiers sent to El Salvador were specifically instructed beforehand to discourage the practice of torture when talking to their Salvadoran counterparts. Each is under instructions to report any incident of torture that he sees or learns about, they said.

Mr. Gomez account could not be independently corroborated. He was unable to provide documentary evidence that he had belonged to the Salvadoran armed forces. He said he discarded all proof of identity when he deserted — but in seven hours of conversations he revealed a knowledge of military life in El Salvador that lent credibility to his story.

And, in a second interview, after the Defense Department denial, he provided additional details to support his assertion that U.S. military advisers attended the cases.

He noted, for example, that he was soldier No. 97 of the first section of the 2d Parachute Squadron at Illopango and said he was able to recall the serial number of his G-3 automatic rifle, No. 83781. He also gave names of officers and noncommissioned officers he said were in his squadron.

Aid for Nicaragua

As it looks to its second year, the Reagan administration apparently plans to continue with its truculent policy toward Nicaragua: a suspension of aid and mutterings about possible reprisals if a hard-pressed Managua turns east — or even to France — for guns and sympathy.

A second course is possible. Why not promise resumed U.S. help once the Sandinista regime acts on its democratic pledges, starting with a broad amnesty for political prisoners? And why not welcome contacts that tie Nicaragua to other democracies, like the \$16-million arms deal with France?

It may indeed be the aim of the ruling Sandinistas to turn Nicaragua into a totalitarian state. But their dominion is not yet absolute. A stubborn democratic opposition continues, its strength rooted in the still-potent private sector of a mixed economy. And despite official intimidation, the press in Managua continues to speak out bravely.

As reports by our colleague Warren Hoge make plain, the United States' icy hostility has bred despair among its natural democratic allies in Nicaragua. "All this verbal aggressiveness doesn't help our case at all," says Alfonso Robelo Callejos, the most outspoken opposition leader. "What it is doing is building up pressure on the [Reagan] administration itself to act, and if they ever act in a military way... it would mean the end of the democratic forces in Nicaragua."

One way to help these forces is to offer to resume U.S. aid if specific conditions are met, such as freeing three businessmen re-

cently jailed for criticizing the junta. Another way is to encourage every possible tie between Nicaragua and European and Latin American democracies.

Washington strongly favors generous Western help for the mixed economy of Zimbabwe, led by an avowed Marxist prime minister. Why should Nicaragua be viewed so differently?

Secretary of State Haig would no doubt reply that Nicaragua is buying too many weapons from the wrong countries and permits a disturbing flow of arms to guerrillas in El Salvador. But Americans cannot so easily dismiss Nicaragua's security fears as long as it is being attacked from Honduras by exiles trained in Florida camps. And better that it should purchase helicopters from France than from the Soviet bloc.

True, El Salvador's guerrillas have a moral claim on the Managua junta, and may also be getting guns from it. But there is no proof of large-scale smuggling across borders. Since Nicaragua denies any significant traffic, it should be willing to allow appropriate international investigation to settle this vexing dispute. Why not proposed just that, as a condition for renewing U.S. aid?

The direction of Nicaragua's revolution, not yet three years old, is still ambiguous. For a year, a U.S. diplomacy of pique has not produced very impressive results. If Washington wants to keep Nicaragua on a pluralist path, a touch of nuance may be worth more than a ton of menace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Switch on the Draft

One of Washington's favorite sports is catching presidents in post-election switches. Candidate John Kennedy repeatedly promised in 1960 to end discrimination in federally assisted housing with "the stroke of a pen." It took 21 months for President Kennedy to make good. Candidate Carter resisted decontrol of oil and gas prices. President Carter, to his great credit, led the long and fierce battle to decontrol both.

Now everyone is having fun introducing Candidate Reagan to President Reagan regarding draft registration. The emphasis on contradiction is probably inevitable, but it distracts from an important question: Does the United States need registration?

Reagan could not have reversed himself more plainly. Carter revived draft registration after the Russians plunged into Afghanistan. A meaningless gesture, Reagan said then: "Perhaps the most fundamental objection to draft registration is moral." Now, he finds a fundamental argument for draft registration, and it is practical: "It could save the United States as much as six weeks in mobilizing emergency manpower."

Regardless of which side of the argument one prefers, there's something appealing about Reagan's ability to swallow pride for practicality. Would that he behave as flexibly when it comes to the need for new taxes.

Why did he feel compelled to change his mind? No meter is ticking, no law or order expiring. Was it the decline in registration in recent months? Was it budget decisions that

must be made just about now? Or was it, as in the case of Jimmy Carter and Afghanistan, a diplomatic card to play, this time concerning Poland?

The administration insists that Poland had nothing to do with it; while the registration decision may have symbolic overtones, the motive was practical. If registration would in fact save six weeks in an emergency, it would be very hard to argue with. But the argument would be much more persuasive if the administration had documented that case. It would be more effective still if presented in a larger context of what to do in an emergency. The U.S. second line of defense in an emergency is not raw recruits, but reservists, and their depleted ranks are not mentioned.

The registration announcement also skirts what may be the hardest draft question: equity. The military services could not absorb more than a fraction of the 4 million people who now turn 18 each year. Who should serve? There may be no fair way to draft for the military. But there is a fair solution — require all young people to serve in the military or in a national service corps.

Finally, though Reagan insists that registration "does not foreshadow a return to the draft," he provides no definition of the kind of emergency that would justify a draft. Without one, the most important question remains. Is it whether Reagan has switched to support draft registration, but whether he has switched to support the draft.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

After Golan, What?

Syria, aggrieved by the Golan annexation, has gone on an emotional tear at the United Nations and is pushing a resolution so extreme that up to a half dozen other Security Council members besides the United States may decide to sit it out. It is as though President Assad had answered a plea from Prime Minister Begin for a demonstration of Syrian frenzy to remind the world how futile it is for Israel to be expected to make peace with such a state. So, in that forum, the Israelis may get off scot free.

Syria's spate of diplomatic self-mutilation, however, is not the end of the matter. The reality remains that, notwithstanding its promise in UN resolutions and elsewhere to put up territory to trade for peace, Israel has decided in the instance of Syria to pocket the territory. That makes a farce out of its renewed negotiating invitations to Syria.

What people inside and outside Israel are wondering now is whether the Golan annexation was a dry run to move toward outright annexation of the West Bank. Intent aside, Israelis might come to see it as that if the Golan costs were not too high. That is where there is room for worry. Having been reminded that he had not explicitly warned against annexation of Golan, President Reagan offered a first explicit warning against annexation of the West Bank. But the relative mildness of the concrete steps he took — suspending the strategic memorandum and some financial favors — did not particularly reinforce his warning.

The Israeli foreign minister, moreover, has since stated Israel's insistence to "protect at

all costs its independence of decision and action" on 1) boundaries and on 2) "the most effective ways of safeguarding our security." What else, one might ask, is there?

The minister grants the United States "right to disagree." He protests, though, what he sees as a Reagan pattern of punishments in reaction to every manifestation of disagreement. The United States is held strictly to the fine print when it comes, say, to the procedure of suspending the strategic memorandum. Israel, however, can ignore its political obligations to the United States. Mr. Begin appears to believe that all this will somehow redound to Israel's advantage.

The circumstances in which these larger differences can be eased are not in view. That leaves the United States and Israel, and Egypt, focused narrowly on the Palestinian autonomy talks. Perhaps, for now, that is enough. The administration is considering how it might propel these talks along to a satisfactory conclusion.

What is satisfactory? The Israeli standard is simply an agreement that Egypt agrees to. For that it asks Washington to induce the Egyptians to "negotiate." The United States, however, seems to be coming to accept the Egyptian standard, which is an agreement that starts drawing Palestinians in. The Israelis repeat that standard, claiming it gives the Palestinians a veto. They, the Israelis, want the veto. But Camp David, which Mr. Begin signed, promised the Palestinians a role in this phase. The United States should do what it must to see that they get it.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Jan. 12: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: U.S.-Cuba Campaign

HAVANA — An open campaign to make Cuba an American protectorate has begun here. The Daily Telegraph announced this morning, under the heading: "On behalf of Cuba," that it will publish daily an article by a prominent Cuban writer, José de Armas, dealing with the existing political situation and its demands. The arguments of Mr. de Armas, who is an ardent supporter of the protectorate idea, are to appear in Spanish, owing to the keen interest of Cubans in the campaign to save the country from the ruin threatened by politicians desiring another republika. This step shows the effect of the New York Herald's exposure of the situation in Cuba.

1932: Vote on Hindenburg

Budget Betrayal: Reagan's Deficit

By William A. Galston

The writer, a visiting fellow at Yale University's Institute for Social and Policy Studies, is associate professor of government at the University of Texas at Austin. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Even if the president accedes to the selective tax increases urged by his senior economic advisers, the U.S. government will incur huge deficits for the remainder of his administration. The willingness to tolerate unbalanced budgets betrays a principle that Ronald Reagan has espoused throughout his political career. Worse, it is wrong in theory and dangerous in practice. Whatever supply-side economists may say, deficits do matter.

To begin with, deficits raise operating costs. If the government runs a deficit of \$100 billion and borrows to pay its bills then, assuming an average interest rate of 12 percent, annual expenditures are \$12 billion higher than if taxes had been increased to cover the deficit. And because the debt is never repaid, this extra expense is incurred not once but every year in perpetuity.

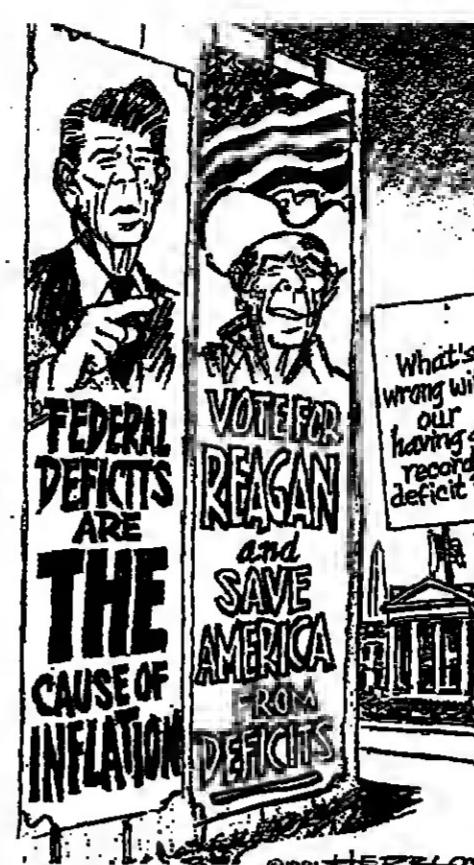
Second, deficits breed deficits. By boosting annual interest payments, each successive deficit increases the difficulty of achieving a balanced budget and forces the government to borrow more just to cover the interest on the debt. If projected deficits totaling more than \$300 billion are not slashed further, interest costs will rise by at least \$40 billion between now and 1984. As the economist Alan Greenspan has said, "Unless we rein in the forces of deficit expansion, they could proceed in a geometric fashion."

Third, deficits spur inflation. Some economists contend that as long as the government does not "monetize" the deficit — that is, as long as it sells bonds for money already in circulation rather than printing new money — it will increase neither the money supply nor the inflation rate. But this argument rests on an unusually narrow understanding of what constitutes money.

The federal government will never retire the bonds it issues. Rather, they will be rolled over — resold at the prevailing interest rate — as they come due. Thus, government bonds become a kind of money, an additional way of making claims on future goods and services. To expand the permanent national debt is to increase demand. Unless the supply of goods and services rises commensurately, the result can only be higher inflation.

Fourth, deficits raise interest rates. If, as the administration contends, the substitution of deficit-induced borrowing for taxation will accelerate economic activity, it will surely raise the private sector's demand for capital. Private and public-sector borrowing rates will then collide, sending interest rates soaring, unless the deficit diminishes at least as much as private demand increases — an improbable combination at best.

Supply-siders offer two arguments, not always clearly distinguished from each other, in support of deficits that stem from tax reductions.



First, they say that by augmenting the capital available for private investment, the money not taken in taxes will stimulate economic growth, increasing the government's revenue base and moving the budget toward balance at lower tax rates. But this contention is invalid. If the government must borrow what it has not appropriated in taxes, these funds are not available for private investment.

Second, supply-siders argue that lower tax rates will increase incentives for innovative entrepreneurs, who are ultimately responsible for higher productivity and growth. This contention is probably true — but how true? Just to recover the added interest costs stemming from the tax-reduction deficits, these tax breaks would have to increase the overall growth rate of our \$3-trillion economy, which averaged 3 percent over the past decade, by nearly half. A jump of this magnitude is highly improbable.

Supply-siders have urged Reagan to discard traditional economic conservatism in favor of a new strategy — one that is more in tune, they argue, with political realities as well as with the requirements of economic growth. But this "new" strategy is just the latest version of our political system's perennial vice: the avoidance of hard choices.

Unless Reagan has the courage to reaffirm his long-held conviction that deficits do matter, and to draw the necessary conclusions for his tax policy as well as his spending program, he will lock the economy on course toward an economic Dunkirk.

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — A lot of people in Europe, but also in the United States, have been asking how much difference there really is between the Soviet-supported military regime in Poland and the U.S.-backed junta in El Salvador.

The tendency has grown in recent years to talk about the two superpowers as though their similarities go much further than parallel nuclear might and their differences add up to little more than ideological language.

While Leonid Brezhnev was in Bonn, a few weeks before the Polish coup, a left-wing German deputy told me that "the Poles want their superpower to stop telling them how to live and we want ours to stop telling us how to die."

Mirror Image

The idea of a U.S.-Soviet mirror image had a great deal to do with the swelling European peace movement. If Westerners demonstrated against U.S. but not Soviet weapons, it was because many accepted the idea that one should oppose one's own titan, not the one dominating the other side.

It is a pernicious habit to make these parallels and it weakens the cause of democracy. But it has grown because U.S. policy has on occasion provided the grounds, mainly in Vietnam but also in Latin America, which is often compared to Eastern Europe as the Western superpower's backyard.

Rather than using Soviet acts elsewhere as justification for U.S. intervention in the Western Hemisphere in the name of resisting Communism, it is essential that the United States make the differences in superpower behavior fully clear.

There are many differences. An important one is the U.S. Congress and its capacity to represent the voters in supervising policy. Last summer, as the public temper rose against military involvement in El Salvador, House and Senate committees voted overwhelmingly to attach some stringent conditions on military aid for that murder-ridden country.

The conditions were attached to the foreign aid bill President Reagan signed into law Dec. 29. They included a requirement that the aid be cut off unless the president could certify within 30 days that the situation in El Salvador had changed.

The final wording of the bill was quite specific. It obliges the White House to "dis-

cuss fully and completely the justification" for determining whether El Salvador has complied with each of the legal conditions.

Reagan must show that El Salvador:

"1. Is making a concerted and significant effort to comply with internationally recognized human rights.

"2. Achieving substantial control over all elements of its own armed forces, so as to bring to an end the indiscriminate torture and murder of Salvadoran citizens by these forces.

"3. Is making continued progress in implementing essential economic and political reforms, including the land reform program.

"4. Is committed to the holding of free elections at an early date and to that end has demonstrated its good faith efforts to begin discussions with all major political factions in El Salvador which have declared their willingness to find and implement an equitable political solution to the conflict, with such solution to involve a commitment to:

"a. A renunciation of further military or paramilitary activity; and

"b. The electoral process with internationally recognized observers.

"5. Has made good faith efforts both to investigate the murders of six U.S. citizens in El Salvador in December 1980 and January 1981 and to bring to justice those responsible for those murders."

Democratic Rep. Stephen Solarz of New York has now received information that the administration plans baldly to certify that all that has been done.

In fact, the violence has escalated.

"There has been no systematic or sustained effort" to lead the rightist murder gangs, Solarz says. There have been no political negotiations and the junta has maintained its demand that the insurgents lay down their arms before talking.

Without a presidential finding that all conditions have been met, the \$25 million in weapons and \$1 million for military training provided in the law must be withheld. The real purpose of Congress in setting these requirements was not to bind the government's handling of foreign policy but to provide it with tools to press the Salvadoran junta into curbing its extremists. They haven't been put to much use as yet.

A certification pretending there have been

Tiger and Pussycat In the White House

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan enjoys a reputation as a fierce tiger in asserting U.S. interests. But foreign leaders repeatedly come away from sessions with the president claiming he is a pussycat, too nice even to mention disagreeable subjects.

This discrepancy has generated trouble with close friends that contribute further to the decline of U.S. influence. So one of the acid tests for William Clark, in his new role as the president's national security adviser, is to achieve a melding of the hawkish image with the dovish record.

The visit of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt last week provides the most recent evidence. The White House spread the word that Reagan drove home to Schmidt his dissatisfaction with Bonn's failure to support the sanctions invoked by the United States against Russia after the military crackdown in Poland. But the president did not mention to Schmidt any of the gut issues — West Germany's gas pipeline deal with Russia, the frantic talks of U.S.-Soviet arms control.

So Schmidt left Washington believing that the United States had been won over to his viewpoint, that Washington now regretted the sanctions. All that remains, though, is to give the protest against the Polish crackdown a decent burial, which he hoped to accomplish at the NATO foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels.

The visit of Menachem Begin last September is another case in point. Reagan did not raise the single most neurotic issue in Middle Eastern politics — Israeli treatment of the Palestine Arabs in the occupied territories. So Begin left convinced that he had a green light on the West Bank. It is not altogether surprising that he has been throwing his weight around, nor that he feels betrayed when the administration rebukes Israel.

The visit of Zenko Suzuki fits the same pattern. He and Reagan celebrated an understanding to

whatever the reason, the outcome is perverse. The Soviet empire should now be experiencing terrible internal strains because of the crackdown in Poland. Instead, efforts to deal with the crackdown have caused the United States and its friends to fall out.

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mean much more than the Supreme Soviet's rubber stamp. If the administration goes through with its plan, Congress can't do anything but refuse more money in next year's foreign aid bill. But in the meantime, the United States will have lost another part of its credibility and there will be more questions about how much difference there is between the superpowers.

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Yes, Polish Military Rule Makes Debt Repayment Likely

By Anthony Sampson

In their anxiety to lend, the bankers and their governments were influenced by two convictions. The first was that prosperity would help wean Warsaw away from its dependence on Moscow. The second was that the loans were safe because Poland came under Moscow's discipline.

David Rockefeller, expanding the influence of Chase Manhattan through Eastern Europe, explained: "In terms of straight credit risk, the presumption is that there is greater continuity of government in certain Socialist states than in non-Socialist states."

Of course, the two assumptions were really contradictory: the more the Poles asserted their independence, the less certain the Moscow "umbrella" would be.

Thai Military Asks U.S. to Step Up Aid Cites Vietnam, Russia as Threats

Pirates, Aid Dispute Haunt Vietnam Refugees

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Nguyen Tien Hoa says he escaped from Vietnam in mid-November aboard a 50-foot boat that carried about 75 refugees, more than half of them women and children.

By the end of the month, Mr. Hoa, 31, wounded, distraught and alone in a disabled vessel with his 10-year-old brother, drifted ashore in Malaysia, where the boy died of shock and untreated injuries.

He said in an interview that Thailand was too weak to do anything about the growing Soviet naval presence in Southeast Asia. He called the buildup a part of the superpower conflict. "I'm afraid the aim of the Soviets in the South China Sea is to check U.S. interests in this region," he said.

Gen. Saifud said the United States should step up its military grants to Thailand and "allow one of the principles of war — flexibility" in supporting his country. He suggested that Washington might lend certain weapons systems — such as anti-tank and anti-aircraft weaponry — to the Thais for training purposes.

The loan of such weapons, he said, would serve notice to Vietnam and the Soviet Union that the United States and others were willing to come to Thailand's aid in "emergencies" and also allow Bangkok to divert its limited resources from defense to national development.

This fiscal year, Thailand is expected to receive less than \$80 million under a special preferential credit arrangement, and less than \$12 million in direct grants to include training of Thai military personnel in the United States.

Concern over Vietnam

Thailand, which maintains close relations with the United States, is especially concerned about a large Vietnamese military force stationed in neighboring Cambodia.

But Gen. Saifud said that the immediate threat of a Vietnamese incursion, such as the one that occurred in June, 1980, has lessened. "There are fewer refugees along the Thai-Cambodian border, less confusion. Before, there was still the momentum of the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia. Now, things are under greater control and the Vietnamese know what they can do," he said.

Gen. Saifud, who was named the armed forces commander last year, repeated that the Association of South-East Asian Nations would not forge a military alliance. But he called for "a unity of ideas about security" among its five members. These are Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Gen. Saifud said that despite ASEAN's economic nature, security was still the association's ultimate aim. A military pact, however, was not the way to achieve it, he said.

He urged frequent consultations among ASEAN military leaders about the military apparatus in their own countries, more compatibility in logistics systems and cooperation in military training.

Reagan Proposes Doubling Budget For Navy by 1983

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan will ask Congress next month to more than double the Navy's shipbuilding budget from \$8.8 billion this year to just under \$19 billion in fiscal 1983, sources said.

Fetal alcoholism, he said, is "probably the most common known cause of mental retardation," yet there are no systematic tests for the problem. Research is now conclusive that more than one ounce of pure alcohol a day, or two stiff drinks, causes some mental deterioration in adults, he added.

Dr. Charles V. Voorhees, of Children's Hospital in Cincinnati, said one in every 750 U.S. and European babies is born alcoholic, a rate equal to that of infants born with Down's syndrome (mongolism).

He urged frequent consultations among ASEAN military leaders about the military apparatus in their own countries, more compatibility in logistics systems and cooperation in military training.

He also said that he believed high-level Washington officials, including someone in President Lyndon B. Johnson's White House and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, ignored his pleas for help from the Pueblo.

He also said a court-martial might have shown that the military communications system "failed miserably" when he radioed that North Korean gunboats were holding the Pueblo at bay.

One of the Pueblo's crewmen was killed and 11 were injured in the attack. Comdr. Bucher and his 81 surviving crewmen emerged as heroes after 11 months of imprisonment, during which the skipper and others were tortured.

Help From Okinawa

Comdr. Bucher recalled that after his plea for help, the commanding general of the U.S. Air Force in Okinawa dispatched a flight of F-5 fighters to attack the North Korean gunboats.

"But when the planes landed in South Korea to refuel, an order came through that held them back," Comdr. Bucher said. "The order calling them back was launched at a very high level and it included people in the White House and the Joint Chiefs. That, and a lot of other things, were never investigated in the inquiry."

He said the declassified report sheds new light on who was responsible for calling back the U.S. jet fighters.

The Navy's report notes that the five admirals appointed to judge Comdr. Bucher in the inquiry charged that he "failed to ensure before going to sea that his crew was properly organized, stationed and trained." It also held him responsible for not carrying enough explosives for scuttling the ship.

Comdr. Bucher retaliated that he was under orders not to load the explosives and when he insisted, he still was refused delivery of the charges.

The admirals also faulted Comdr. Bucher for not using the

figures represent only a part of the problem.

Since September, Thai naval vessels have virtually stopped patrolling Thailand's approximately 600 miles of coastline, U.S. diplomats say. In September, a 1980 agreement between Thailand and the United States, under which Washington provided the money necessary for the Thai patrols, expired.

Negotiations to renew the agreement founded last summer, officials say, because Thailand wanted a larger grant. After the International Committee of the Red Cross brought to international attention the plight of the unprotected Vietnamese, the UN refugee commission began an effort to arrange an internationally financed program to replace the Thai-U.S. accord.

Although Bangkok has agreed in principle to that program, refugee officials said last week that the

Thais were continuing to ask for more than the \$3.6-million package the United Nations had proposed. Thais are also apparently balkling at a UN request to have a committee of foreign diplomats in Bangkok monitor the program.

The United States has pledged \$600,000 to the international effort. Other contributions include \$285,000 from Australia, \$266,650 from Norway, \$220,000 from Switzerland and \$100,000 each from France and West Germany.

Meanwhile, the waters of Thailand are unpatrolled, although the United Nations are apparently purchasing three 40- to 45-foot patrol boats, some small motorboats and a few small patrol aircraft for use by the Thais.

The UN commission has also arranged for some posting along the coast of its own employees — a function well outside the normal role of refugee officials.

Horikoshi's Zero, which ruled the skies at start of World War II.

Jiro Horikoshi Dies; Designed Zero Fighter

The Associated Press
TOKYO — Jiro Horikoshi, 78, designer of the Zero fighter that ruled the Pacific skies at the outset of World War II, died of pneumonia Monday in a Tokyo hospital.

Mr. Horikoshi was an aeronautical engineer who designed several military aircraft in the 1930s, but his best was the Zero, a single-engine fighter that had exceptional firepower for its time and could outfly every U.S. combat plane in

OBITUARIES

use at the start of the war. More than 10,400 were built by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., during the war.

The Zero — the name in Japanese commemorates the 2,600th anniversary of the accession of the Emperor Jimmu to the Chrysanthemum Throne — had a range of 1,118 miles, double that of the best comparable U.S. fighter at the onset of the war, the P-40, and was armed with two machine guns and two 20mm cannons.

Many U.S. pilots were stunned by their inability to climb as fast or turn as tightly as the lightweight Zero. Many Americans were shot down.

"The Zero was unbeatable," said former navy Lt. Yoshio Shiga,

67, who flew one in China, in the attack on Pearl Harbor and in Pacific battles. "With the Zero, we just never had any enemies in the air."

The Zero's only real problem, Mr. Shiga said, was that its thin skin — a sacrifice to speed and agility — made it highly vulnerable to gunfire.

Only in 1942-43, when the U.S. Navy's Grumman Hellcat and Vought Corsair and the Army's Lockheed P-38 Lightning went into service, did the Zero begin to meet its match.

According to a book on the Zero, only eight still exist — six in museums in the United States and two in Japan.

An engineering graduate of Tokyo University, Mr. Horikoshi had joined Mitsubishi in 1927. He also was a professor at the Defense Institute and at Nippon University.

Paul Lynde

HOLLYWOOD (UPI) — Paul Lynde, 55, a comedian who appeared often on television, was found dead at his Los Angeles home Sunday night, apparently of natural causes.

Lazar Weiner

NEW YORK (NYT) — Lazar Weiner, 84, a composer and a ex-



Jiro Horikoshi

Malaysia Reports Minister Survived Crash

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali bin Shafie has survived a plane crash that killed the other two men aboard, the national news agency, Bernama, reported Monday. He initially had been reported

The 59-year-old minister was piloting his light plane when it crashed into a hillside in the jungle near here Sunday. How Ghazali survived the crash is still not clear, although police sources said that

he jumped from the plane before it hit the hillside.

Police had relied on radio reports from rangers lowered through the thick jungle foliage to the crash site which said that the bodies of the men aboard the aircraft had been found and that one was alive.

Arm Injured

Mr. Ghazali had been presumed dead after the wreckage of the six-seat Cessna plane was spotted on the hillside Sunday night.

Toxic Chemicals Now Being Studied As Causes of Behavioral Problems

By Joanie Ormang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Toxic chemicals in the environment may cause widespread behavioral and mental as well as physical problems, but under existing law tests for these effects are rarely performed, the American Association for the Advancement of Science was told.

A panel of scientists outlined recent findings that many chemicals besides lead and mercury affect the brain and nervous system, often indirectly.

This is "a major new frontier in toxicology research," which previously has focused mainly on the cancer-causing effects of chemicals, Bambi Batt Young, of the Center for Science in the Public Interest, said Friday.

A recent "truly alarming" study by the National Center for Health Statistics found lead levels high enough to require medical treatment in 2 percent of all white children and 12 percent of black children, with 18.5 percent of inner-city black children so affected, she said.

"We've known from antiquity that lead can cause incurable mental damage. Unfortunately, we're still letting it happen," she told a news conference.

She said even small doses of lead cause distraction, vagueness, difficulty in following directions and a decline in intelligence test scores.

Dr. Bernard Weiss, professor of toxicology at the University of Rochester, New York, said lead is so widespread in the environment that nobody is lead-free, making it impossible to set up a controlled experiment on the effects of small doses. He said it comes from auto

exhaust, the solder in food cans, paint and other sources.

If the drug thalidomide had caused a 10-percent decline in intelligence instead of grossly deformed infants, we might never have noticed it, Mr. Weiss said.

Alcoholic Babies

Dr. Charles V. Voorhees, of Children's Hospital in Cincinnati, said one in every 750 U.S. and European babies is born alcoholic, a rate equal to that of infants born with Down's syndrome (mongolism).

Fetal alcoholism, he said, is "probably the most common known cause of mental retardation," yet there are no systematic tests for the problem. Research is now conclusive that more than one ounce of pure alcohol a day, or two stiff drinks, causes some mental deterioration in adults, he added.

Dr. Kent Anger, chief of behavioral research at the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, said Chinese leaders recognized the need to solve issues raised by the lease, which will leave most of Hong Kong's territory under Chinese rule when it expires in 1997.

Mr. Atkins, a Cabinet minister with special responsibility for Hong Kong affairs, said Chinese leaders would consider the economic advantages of Hong Kong as a financial center in deciding its future. He emphasized, however, that Chinese leaders had not decided what approach to take.

Mr. Atkins also said he raised with Chinese authorities the problems caused by the large flow of immigrants from China to Hong Kong.

Hong Kong was ceded by China to Britain in 1841 and has been under British administration since then, except during World War II, when it was occupied by the Japanese. He said it comes from auto

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Money Woes Fail to Dampen N.Y. Museum's Art Plans

By Grace Glueck
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "The master plan for the Louvre," points out Philippe de Montebello, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, "took more than three centuries to complete. We aim to fin-

ish ours in a somewhat shorter span of time."

In this era of inflation and recession, however, de Montebello refuses to speculate on just when the Met's plan, announced in 1970, will be finished. But, with the opening Feb. 3 of the Michael C. Rockefeller wing for the art of Af-

rica, Oceania and the Americas, there remains only the last projected structure, the Southwest wing and garden court, to house 20th-century art as well as European decorative objects and sculpture. When the museum finds the money — projected at \$25 million two years ago — to put it up just west of the Rockefeller wing, it will build no further on its Central Park land, according to a promise made in 1970 by the Met's chairman, Douglas Dillon.

Meanwhile, de Montebello said in a recent interview, the Met is carrying on its "grand design" internally, concentrating on the reinstallation and display of its permanent collections and finding new ways to emphasize them. For museum-goers, this policy will result in some notable events at the Met in the months ahead. Besides the Rockefeller wing, for example, there will be the completion of the Egyptian galleries (summer, 1983); the commencement of work on new galleries for Japanese art (same year); and the completion of galleries for the Ancient Near East collections (1984). Temporary shows that are either drawn from or substantially enhanced by the permanent collections include the just-concluded "The Art of the Mamluks"; "The Costume Institute's current "The 18th Century Woman"; "Curator's Choice: Museum Purchases for Under \$5,000" (Jan. 26), and "In Search of Alexander" (next fall).

Fewer 'Blockbusters'

The increasing emphasis on the permanent collections means fewer of the "blockbuster" loan shows mounted during the previous regime, headed by Thomas Hoving, according to de Montebello. "As we devote more space to the permanent collections, we are losing flexibility for doing temporary shows. The kinds of things we're doing now are smaller in scale and more a vehicle for our own collections."

Concentration on the collections has led Met curators more and more to augment loan exhibitions with objects from the museum's own holdings. For "The Art of the Mamluks," a touring show of three centuries of Islamic art, de Montebello said, "We went to our own collections and found we could add close to 80 pieces. We'll do more and more of this sort of thing — take exhibitions from other museums and contribute from our own resources." He also cited the forthcoming "In Search of Alexander" show of Greek antiquities, sponsored by Time-Life Books and the National Bank of Greece, which will appear at the Met in the fall. (Originally the Met had declined the exhibition on grounds that its contents did not live up to the Met's standards.) "We were able to effectuate enough changes, both in terms of additions and deletions, that the exhibition became desirable," de Montebello said. "We have added about 50 glorious objects."

Even though the museum has

tempered its presentation of new and often expensive exhibitions, the director said, such shows are still necessary. "First of all, they're educational," he noted. "If I say 'Spartan gold to you now, you have an idea of what it is from having seen our show of it in 1975. The same for Thracian art, which we showed in 1977. Secondly, we have two audiences: the people who say, 'Oh, there's a new show at the Met; let's go,' and another audience of members and scholars and such who come to look at particular objects in the permanent collections. I believe in that; I think of a museum as a place to drop in on, to stay for 15 minutes, if that's all the time you have, in a particular gallery. I want people to come for repeat visits. But at the same time, we can't lose the audience for special exhibitions, because they are led through them to the permanent collections."

He dismissed reports that the Met's attendance figures were down during the last year. "You can't look at such figures on a year-to-year basis," he said. "It's not like corporate profits. There's a limit to our capacity, and we've reached a yearly average of between 3.1 million and 3.4 million persons. It's been fairly constant for 10 years if you take five-year averages."

He acknowledges, however, that intensifying competition for private sponsorship, at a time of recession, inflation, and federal cutbacks in arts funding, makes the mounting of special exhibitions increasingly difficult. "Right now, we're about to cancel a major show

for lack of funding," he said. "A show on the Hague School of Dutch painting of the 19th century that we were planning to do in conjunction with the Louvre, the Royal Academy, and the Gemeentemuseum in The Hague." The museum's request for \$250,000 to mount the show had been turned down by "over 30 corporations," he said, "a number of which stated that they were giving money to other arts institutions."

Finances 'Unsatisfactory'

Overall, the Met's financial picture is "unsatisfactory," the director noted, with a current deficit of \$1.3 million, occasioned by a number of factors, among them inflation, recession, and the opening of five new facilities since March, 1980, among them the André Meyer Galleries for 19th-century French art, the American Wing, and the Astor Court. A museum-wide job freeze has been initiated, and there is still the necessity to keep one-third of the galleries closed, on a rotating basis, during weekdays. The museum is aggressively trying to raise money on various fronts, and is studying the feasibility of a large-scale endowment drive. "It's not that contributions have decreased," says de Montebello, "but that our appetite and voracity have increased. With the cost of a single light fixture now at \$150 and \$15,000 for painting a large gallery, the \$10,000 end-of-the-year gift we receive doesn't go as far as it used to."

The director acknowledged that he had concurred in the Met's de-

cision not to sell in its bookshop the recent controversial work by Thomas Hoving, "King of the Confessors," on grounds that it gave "a misleading impression of the museum's acquisitions policies." The book deal with Hoving's pursuit, as a young curator in the Met's medieval department, of the 12th-century ivory known as the Bury St. Edmund's Cross, acquired by the museum in 1963. Among other incidents, it recounts Hoving's breaking into a glass case at the Bargello, the sculpture museum in Florence, to examine an ivory plaque he thought was related to the cross; and also deals with what Hoving said was the clandestine removal from Italy of a stone relief for acquisition by the Met.

Damage to Hoving

"It's true that 90 percent of the book does damage to Hoving, rather than to the museum," de Montebello said. "But I was in the course of negotiating for several exhibitions and exchange programs with the Italian cultural authorities, and suddenly he comes out with this book." (The Met's relationship with Italian cultural authorities had been strained since the museum's acquisition in 1972 of the Greek vase known as the Euphronios krater. It was alleged by Italian authorities that the vase had been smuggled out of Italy. "I felt that it was prejudicial to our relations with Italian cultural authorities, and it put me in the position of having to explain to them the degree to which I feel the book stretches the truth and sensationalizes."



Nigerian mask will be displayed in Michael C. Rockefeller wing.



Bronze of veiled Greek dancer will appear in Alexander show.

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The U.S. West: Sunshine, Good Times and More Suicides

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — It has been seen for decades as a mecca for explorers and entrepreneurs, a place of sunshine, good times and pleasant retirement, but the West has a darker side: the highest suicide rate in the nation.

Explanations for this curious contradiction have been as numerous as psychiatrists in Beverly Hills and, in sorting them out, researchers have begun to puncture some myths about the causes of suicide, including the possibility that chemicals in the brain may underlie suicidal tendencies.

Among the other conclusions and theories formed in a series of new suicide research projects:

- Heavy migration to the West, bringing a high proportion of disturbed personalities looking desperately for change, may provide an essential clue to the high suicide rate.

• San Francisco, long considered the U.S. suicide capital, may have a high suicide rate not because of its famous bridges and unconventional lifestyles but because of its small size, large elderly population and an active coroner's office that uncovers suicide as a cause of death in more cases than do other jurisdictions.

• Cultures that discourage public emotion and disapprove of children attending funerals, such as West Germany, may have much higher suicide rates than more democratic ethnic groups, such as the Irish, and those differences may continue for the first one or two generations in the United States.

The combination of many of these factors may infect many Westerners with what might be called the Meriwether Lewis complex, after the famous explorer of the Louisiana Territory, who lost his father at age 5, tried to work out his emotional troubles by exploring the West and apparently committed suicide at 35.

• Suicides do not increase in December, despite suggestions that many people are unusually depressed during the holiday season.

The most recently calculated annual rate of suicides in the western United States is about 17.7 per 100,000 population, compared with 13.8 in the South, 12.3 in the northern and central states and 10 in the Northeast.

Howard Kushner, a San Diego State University historian studying the connection between suicide and migration, said, "When new people get here and find that the place of place does not solve their problems, they may take the next step, suicide. You might look at the West as the next-to-last stop."

Brain Chemistry

Kushner has joined a group of San Diego scholars, including psychologists, sociologists, neuro-pathologists, epidemiologists, biochemists, pathologists and historians, in planning a massive

study of 350 San Diego suicide victims.

The study, if funded, would include what University of South Carolina sociologist and suicide expert Ronald Maris called the most interesting new approach to the suicide issue: brain chemistry.

At the Salk Institute in La Jolla, near San Diego, researchers have helped find a way to detect norepinephrine and serotonin, two chemicals in the brain that appear to influence moods in humans.

John Morrison, a neurobiologist at the institute, said experiments in Sweden have shown a decrease of serotonin in the cerebral spinal fluid of patients who later committed suicide, but so far it has been difficult to detect such chemicals in the brains of suicides.

Richard Maris, past president of the American Association of Suicidology, said chemical studies may offer the first chance in some time for an improvement in the treatment of potential suicide victims.

Prevention Centers

Suicide prevention centers in Los Angeles and San Francisco have helped stimulate an interest in the subject, and may also have led to improvements in identifying suicides that has resulted in an increase in the reported rate, Maris said.

Richard Seiden, a suicide expert at the University of California at Berkeley, said his research indicates that the higher suicide statistics here accurately reflect a higher proportion of Westerners taking

their lives. But he added that the high suicide rate in San Francisco, over about 27.5 per 100,000 population, may have been augmented somewhat by an active coroner's office.

In fiscal year 1981, San Francisco medical examiners performed autopsies on all but 10 of the 1,815 cases referred to them, or 22 percent of the city's 8,300 deaths in that period.

In Washington, D.C., where the suicide rate was only 9.1 per 100,000 population in 1980, the medical examiner's office performed autopsies on only about a third of the 3,020 cases referred to it, or about 15 percent of the city's 6,982 deaths.

Drugs Preferred

San Francisco, unlike Washington, Los Angeles and the nation as a whole, reports that drugs are overtaking firearms as the most popular method of suicide, another indication to Seiden of more careful pathological work.

In his research, Seiden said, he was able to rule out the presence of San Francisco's many "bridges" (cause of only about 12 percent of the city's suicides) and its cosmopolitan culture as a cause of high suicide rates.

One factor, he said, may be the high proportion of unmarried individuals in the city, but also significant is San Francisco's small size, giving it room only for densely populated urban neighborhoods, and its high percentage of elderly.

Heavy urbanization tends to

raise suicide rates, and people over 65 are known to have the highest suicide rates throughout the country, with the under-24 age group having the lowest rates.

Suicide-Prone Congregate

Kushner, in advancing his theory that immigration feeds suicide rates, argues that moving to a new country or state provides the suicide-prone with a way to resolve their problems. Although the suicide-prone are a small minority of immigrants, they tend to congregate in attractive areas like the West and thus raise the suicide rate — true both today and in the late 19th century, which Kushner has been studying.

The West, Kushner said, has been "the least structured" part of the country in family and social apparatus. At least in the past, "it was possible for an Irish immigrant to go to some neighborhood in New York and somewhat duplicate living in Ireland. It's hard to do that in the West," he said.

Statisticians caution against comparing suicide rates from country to country because of different national systems for collecting the data. But Kushner and others see a significance in the wide differences in the suicide rate for countries such as Ireland (about 9.7 per 100,000 for males 15 years old and over) and Greece (4.6), compared with West Germany (35.8) and Austria (47.4).

Kushner suggests that the emotional Irish wake in which everyone, including children, participates may help people work out their feelings about death and prevent future suicides.

German cultures do not encourage such rituals, Kushner said. He said a German woman once told him, "We Germans were shocked when Jackie Kennedy brought her children to President Kennedy's funeral."

Elderly Suicides

Maris said countries like West Germany and Austria also may have high suicide rates partly because they have a higher proportion of elderly people.

Freudian psychanalysts have often theorized that early loss of a parent may create feelings that lead to suicide later in life, although Maris, in a study of 26 suicides in Cook County, Ill., said he found that to be an insignificant factor. More important, affecting about 12 percent of the cases, was a previous suicide by some member of the victim's immediate family.

A nationwide random sample of suicides, with extensive research on their physical condition and emotional history, might provide enough data to settle many of these controversies, Maris said, but such a study "is probably too expensive."

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Le groupe BOUYGUES est un constructeur français indépendant, coté à la Bourse de Paris, dirigé par son Président fondateur Francis BOUYGUES. Diversifié en 42 sociétés françaises et internationales, il est le leader de la Construction, du Bâtiment, des Travaux Publics, de l'Offshore, de la Promotion Immobilière et de l'Ingénierie. Le chiffre d'affaires consolidé en 1981 dépasse 10 milliards de francs. En 1982 il est estimé à 15 milliards.

Le groupe emploie 25.000 collaborateurs dans le monde, en Europe, au Moyen-Orient, en Afrique, en Amérique, en Asie.

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Nous recherchons des collaborateurs de haut niveau pour l'ensemble de nos activités.

INGENIEURS et DIPLOMÉS de l'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPERIEUR

ay

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 7 Tuesday, January 12, 1982 **

Unfettered IBM May Be Ready for Expansion

By George Anders

AP-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — The Justice Department's decision to drop its 13-year-old antitrust suit against International Business Machines Corp. helps clear the way for IBM's expansion in markets ranging from satellite communications to office automation.

Many people also believe the move is likely to encourage IBM to acquire new technology by acquiring other companies.

For its own part, the eighth largest industrial company in the United States has said very little on the Justice Department's decision.

The government's decision gives IBM a freer hand to seek new markets and to build its share of others. Only in the mainframe computer business does IBM remain the dominant company; it was in 1969. In the interim, IBM has faced growing competition in minicomputers and office equipment. Meanwhile, the company is just beginning to explore such fields as telecommunications and robotics.

Areas of Expansion

Now that the antitrust case is dead, competitors and analysts believe IBM is likely to push ahead in:

- Acquisitions: IBM has not made a significant acquisition since the mid-1960s, when it bought Science Research Associates Inc. for \$62 million. An IBM spokesman said the company considers its long-standing reliance on growth from within as corporate policy rather than as a condition imposed by the antitrust suit.

Gideon Gartner, president of Gartner

Group, a computer analyst concern in Stamford, Conn., said he does not expect IBM to start "an acquisition binge," but several relatively small purchases are conceivable.

John Imay, chairman of Management Sciences America Inc., a computer software company, said IBM "could fill gaps" in its product line "very easily" through acquisitions. Speculation focuses on office-products makers and telecommunications companies, rather than on traditional computer areas in which IBM already is the market leader.

Office equipment: IBM has made it clear long before Friday that it will put greater emphasis on office products.

With the end of the antitrust case, Amy Wohl of Advanced Office Concepts said that she expects IBM to pursue "more aggressive pricing," giving discounts to customers who also buy other IBM products.

Word Processors

Word processors are likely to be a big battleground. Wang Laboratories Inc. has made inroads, but IBM has done well with its low-priced displaywriter.

"Wang will feel the pinch," she said, but small makers of word processors and mainframe computer companies who are new to the market are likely to be hardest hit.

IBM's large base of installed big computers give it an advantage in moving text from mainframe computers to small word processors and back, said Mr. Gartner.

Computer services: After shedding its service bureau division in the early 1970s as part of another antitrust settlement, IBM is expected to return soon to the computer services

area. IBM would not comment, but top officials have said they want to renew service operations at some stage.

Mr. Gartner expects IBM to go slow in computer services. "I don't think IBM feels comfortable here," he said. "There is a lot of room for error."

IBM's entry might take away some market share from service companies like Automatic Data Processing Inc. and Tymshare Inc., said Ulrich Weil, Computer Analyst at Morgan Stanley & Co., "but initially it won't be a disastrous blow."

Computers: Analysts believe the mainframe computer industry may be least affected by the dropping of the case.

"IBM's business practices here are already as aggressive as they can afford to be," said Mr. Weil. With rapid new-product development and aggressive pricing, "IBM's been behaving as if there was no antitrust suit for some time," he said. At the end of 1980, IBM had roughly 70 percent of the \$56.7 billion market of installed general-purpose comput-

ers.

Companies making computers that are compatible with other IBM equipment, such as Amdahl Corp., "won't be affected at all," he said. For other mainframe companies, such as Sperry Corp., Honeywell Inc., Burroughs Corp., NCR Corp. and Control Data Corp., Mr. Weil said the end of the antitrust case "exacerbates a difficult environment, but won't make them fall out of bed."

Harry Edelson, computer analyst at First Boston Corp., said "those companies have pretty loyal customer bases." He says mini-computer makers such as Wang and Prime Computer Inc. are more threatened.



The Associated Press
IBM signed up for the personal computer sweepstakes last August with the introduction of this competitively priced model.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

AT&T and IBM: Poised for High-Tech Tangle

VW, Spanish Carmaker Hold Exploratory Talks

Reuters

MADRID — Spain's largest automaker, Seat, is holding exploratory talks with Volkswagenwerk on a production and distribution agreement, a seat spokesman said.

He said VW experts are in Spain studying sales and production feasibility. Their findings are expected to be ready in four months. Seat hopes to produce up to 100,000 VW Polo or Derby cars at its Pamplona plant, with 60 percent of that exported through VW's international distribution network, he said.

British Gas Doubles Wytch Farm Oil Estimate

Reuters

LONDON — British Gas has doubled to 200 million barrels its estimate of proven reserves at the Wytch Farm oilfield in Dorset, England, a company spokesman said.

The government has told the corporation to sell its 50-percent stake in the Wytch Farm oil license; the spokesman said the sale could take place in four or five months, after an independent evaluation of the field.

The spokesman declined to comment on published reports that total recoverable reserves at Wytch Farm could be near 400 million barrels, and that the sale of the corporation's stake could raise £400 million.

Ciba Geigy Earnings Improved in 1981

Reuters

BASEL — Ciba Geigy earnings improved last year and turnover in most product sectors grew faster than average inflation, President Louis von Planta said in the company's employee newsletter. He was cautious about predicting 1982 results.

The company gained from a weaker Swiss franc in the first and third quarters of the year, he indicated. Consolidated net profit fell to 305 million Swiss francs (\$167.5 million) in 1980 from 327 million, while turnover rose to 11.91 billion francs from 9.89 billion.

Japanese Dealer to Handle BL Mini-1000

Reuters

TOKYO — Nichie Jidosha, a Japanese dealer in imported cars, said it will begin selling Mini-1000 Highline cars made by Britain's state-owned BL Ltd. in March.

The company, which will be the sole importer of the model, plans to sell 600 to 700 units a year at £1.82 million each.

Dome Pete to Redeposit \$1.7-Billion Credit

Reuters

CALGARY — Dome Petroleum said Monday it will draw down the \$1.7-billion line of credit it signed Friday and redeposit the money to earn income. It is using the credit line to help it buy the 47.1 percent of outstanding Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas shares that it does not own.

Hudson's Bay shareholders vote on the offer Wednesday. Under the offer, each Hudson's Bay share would be exchanged for one 10-percent preferred share with a face value of \$57.50 and 15 warrants to buy Dome shares at \$23.125 each.

Dome said the credit line does not represent new net borrowings, and it added that the interest it pays on the loan to the 25 participating banks should not be more than 5 percent above what it earns on the redeposited funds during the three-year period prior to the retraction of the preferred shares. Dome is expected to repay the loan from oil and gas earnings by the end of 1989.

Price of Gold Slumps \$12 To Lowest in Over 2 Years

Reuters

LONDON — The price of gold slumped to its lowest level in more than two years on world bullion markets Monday as dealers reported a wave of selling in expectation of even lower prices.

Investors who had expected some market resistance around the \$390-an-ounce level were unsettled by the steep decline. In Zurich, gold fell \$12 from Friday to close at \$387.50 an ounce. In London, gold closed at \$388.50, up from the day's trading low of around \$386 but off from \$400.75 Friday.

Meanwhile, former U.S. interest rates and expectations of sharp increases in the money strengthened the dollar, dealers said.

Martin Schubert, president of Rosenthal International Ltd., said "money is flowing out of Europe and into the safe haven U.S. currency, which at the same time is

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 11, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	F.F.	HL	GR.	ILS	JPY	KR.	SL.	DK.
Amsterdam	2.4035	4.717	109.64	42.59	0.2654	4.647	132.15	22.65	—	—	—
Buenos Aires	30.74	72.58	17.026	4.7175	—	39.55	1.0724	5.927	22.34	36.49	—
Frankfurt	2.279	4.22	—	—	—	4.215	12.072	4.7255	71.05	5.915	14.0278
London (B)	1.8113	3.12	—	—	—	—	—	4.6238	71.02	5.915	14.0278
Milan	1.2180	2.0245	25.22	21.80	—	1.2180	—	—	—	—	—
New York	1.8885	3.0437	0.1494	0.0822	0.404	0.2288	0.5185	—	—	—	—
Paris	5.7495	10.935	25.21	—	4.7425	21.40	14.99	71.27	77.72	—	—
Zurich	1.8472	2.4994	81.88	31.97	0.1577	1.7405	47.628	—	—	—	—
ECU	1.0747	0.5497	2.440	0.7195	0.2768	0.4055	1.9824	—	—	—	—
Dollar Values											
\$	Per	5	Per	5	Per	5	Per	5	Per	5	Per
Currency	Per	Currency	Per	Currency	Per	Currency	Per	Currency	Per	Currency	Per
1.2225	Australia \$	0.6027	Israel shekel	15.58	Sri Lanka \$	0.0465	Switzerland 5	2.165	Tunisia Dinar	1.58	U.S. \$
0.6227	Austria schilling	15.94	Japan yen	222.72	Sweden kr.	0.0465	Thailand 100 Baht	0.26	U.S. 100	0.26	U.S. 100
0.6223	Belgium fr.	0.3555	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2545	U.S. 100	0.0465	Trinidad 1 Dollar	0.13	U.S. 100	0.13	U.S. 100
0.6249	Canada \$	1.1892	Luxembourg franc	0.2715	U.S. 100	0.0465	Tunisia Dinar	0.37	U.S. 100	0.37	U.S. 100
0.5346	Denmark krone	7.6275	Malta lira	0.2525	U.S. 100	0.0465	U.S. 100	0.04	U.S. 100	0.04	U.S. 100
0.5112	Greek drachma	28.10	Pakistan rupee	0.0522	U.S. 100	0.0465	U.S. 100	0.04	U.S. 100	0.04	U.S. 100
0.1724	Hong Kong \$	2.799	Saudi riyal	0.2722	U.S. 100	0.0465	U.S. 100	0.04	U.S. 100	0.04	U.S. 100
0.1723	Irish £	0.409	S.D.O.	0.0465	U.S. 100	0.0465	U.S. 100	0.04	U.S. 100	0.04	U.S. 100

(\$1 Sterling = 1.2108 Irish £. (\$1 Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.)

(**) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one franc. (f) Units of 100. (g) Units of 1,000.

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(**) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one franc.

Jesus Jeans Give Turin Firm Cash For Expansion

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

TURIN — In 1980, a cluttered little Italian apparel company became an official sponsor of America's Olympic track team and also signed a contract to build a factory outside Moscow to sew jeans for Russian youth. By any standard, Maglificio Calcifico Torinese, a little company that works out of a drab stucco factory in an industrial neighborhood of Turin, is extremely unusual.

The money for most of this activity, the owner said, came from selling dungarees called Jesus Jeans. This irreverent venture has brought the company storms of protest in many countries, even driving it out of some markets.

Largely as a result of the furor, Maglificio is building its expansion through its new Kappa line of sportswear in the United States and elsewhere, and has limited sales of the Jesus line. Jesus Jeans are now sold only in Italy, Greece and Spain.

Maglificio, though it has only 800 employees and yearly sales of about \$75 million, is one of a group of small apparel companies that are eager to diversify.

Move to 'Active Wear'

Once content almost exclusively for things like Gucci shoes and Giorgio Armani clothes, Italian apparel has moved into the world market with modest mixtures of sportswear and leisure clothing that the industry likes to call "active wear," and which is expected to remain one of the fastest-growing apparel markets in the 1980s.

Maglificio's vice president and chief operating officer, Maurizio Vitale, a small, chunky man, acknowledges that it was the colorful and controversial Jesus Jeans that got the ball rolling.

In 1970, the company, which had been known until then as a somewhat staid maker of men's briefs and T-shirts, papered Italy with an advertising campaign showing a rear view of a young girl in a tight-fitting pair of the company's new Jesus Jeans that had been cut very short. The ad, evoking the New Testament, said: "He who loves me, follows me."

Protests by Clergy

"We were not out looking for a scandal," Mr. Vitale, 36, said during a recent interview in his Turin office. "It's just that it was the late 1960s and Jesus was emerging increasingly as a sort of cult figure. There were the Jesus generation, and Jesus Christ superstar. There was this enormous protest, in Italy and around the world, and Jesus looked to a lot of people like the biggest protester ever."

Despite sharp protests from some Roman Catholic clergymen, the idea caught on. Today, jeans and jackets under the Jesus brand name account for about 40 percent of total sales, Mr. Vitale said.

But results were far more uneven when the company decided to move its product abroad.

"It's funny, we had no trouble in the Mediterranean countries, but the biggest resistance came in the Protestant countries, in North America and northern Europe," Mr. Vitale said.

Jesus Jeans?

Indeed, Jesus Jeans were introduced to the United States with ads similar to those used in Italy, but protests from clergymen of all faiths led the company to slow down its sales campaign.

"I think it had to do with how different peoples associate ideas," Mr. Vitale said, venturing an explanation.



The New York Times
Maurizio Vitale in Maglificio's apparel plant in Turin, where Jesus Jeans were born.

Harvester to Continue Cutback in Operations

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — International Harvester Co., struggling to overcome \$1.1 billion in losses during the past two years, said Monday it will sharply trim its operations in hopes of turning a profit by the second quarter of its fiscal year.

Archibald R. McCandell, chairman and chief executive officer, said the cutbacks will be severe enough to overcome a potential continuing decline in industry-wide sales of farm equipment, trucks and construction machinery.

As a part of the cutbacks, the company plans to reduce its salaried employees to 20,000 from 26,700 on Oct. 31, to realize savings of \$200 million this year, according to spokesman Bill Colwell. He said the complete extent of plant closings and job losses is still unknown.

Mr. McCandell said Harvester is not counting on some economists' expectations of an improvement in business, and instead is basing its plans on another 10- to 15-percent decrease in demand in 1982.

International Harvester recently completed a \$4.2-billion restructuring of its debt, and the willingness of banks to go along with the refinancing brought expectations that the company would have to get rid of some of its less profitable operations and take other cost-cutting measures.

The company was founded in 1916 by Mr. Vitale's father and several other men; its three major divisions today specialize in men's underwear, jeans and sportswear such as tennis outfit and jogging suits. The company also manufactures a small collection of women's swimwear under the brand name Beatrix. Giuseppe Lattes, 68, is the company's president, but Mr. Vitale runs the day-to-day business.

After Jesus Jeans, Mr. Vitale focused increasingly on sportswear and active wear, and the rapid growth of these products increased total sales to \$60 million in 1980 from \$45 million in 1979. In 1982, Mr. Vitale said, he expects sales of \$100 million. He did not disclose the company's earnings.

There are four plants in Italy, and a fifth is planned. In addition, the company manufactures under license at two plants in Spain and one in Greece, to avoid high import tariffs in those countries.

Early last year, the U.S. subsidiary, Kappa Sport, began manufacturing sportswear at a leased plant in Charlotte, N.C. That venture, and the decision to sponsor the U.S. Olympic track and field team, underline Mr. Vitale's vibrant interest in the American market.

The Olympic agreement involves a commitment to deliver money and sportswear in return for the right to be an official sponsor of the team. The eight-year pact includes the teams that will participate in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 1984 and in Seoul in 1988.

Non-Oil Profit Up Sharply in U.K.

Reuters

LONDON — Gross profits of industrial and commercial companies other than North Sea gas and oil rose sharply in last year's third quarter, the Central Statistical Office said.

Those industries' profits rose to \$4.3 billion from \$3.8 billion in the second quarter and \$3.7 billion in the first. Gross profits of North Sea oil and gas industries rose to \$2.5 billion in the third quarter from \$2.3 billion and \$2.1 billion.

Total adjusted personal income was up 3 percent in the third quarter from the second quarter and rose 9 percent from third-quarter 1980. But living standards, as measured by real disposable income, increased in the third quarter by only 0.5 percent over the previous quarter, the statistical office said.

The Industry Department said, meanwhile, that wholesale prices of manufactured goods in Britain rose 0.4 percent in December after a 0.6-percent rise the previous month.

The monopoly's marketing force into a more aggressive one.

"AT&T and IBM, from a quality and marketing and systems point of view, are like day and night," Mr. Gartner said. "IBM is a higher-quality company than AT&T. They have a killer instinct."

As well, the two companies will not be the only ones competing in the combined computer and communications market, which now measures more than \$100 billion. Numerous others, such as Xerox, General Telephone & Electronics,

It will also compete with AT&T in offering video teleconferencing, a service that allows executives in different cities to hold meetings in which they can hear and see each other. So far, however, SBS has not found a big market for its fledgling data service, which is part of the reason it has turned to offering voice communications.

In a pure size matchup, AT&T, even after divestiture, will have an edge over IBM. Based on very rough estimates of AT&T, the new company left after divestiture would have \$45 billion to \$57 billion in assets, compared with \$26.7 billion for IBM at the end of 1980.

The smaller AT&T would have had an estimated \$30 billion to \$35 billion in 1980 revenues, compared with IBM's \$26.2 billion in 1980.

Monopoly Status

However, AT&T, despite its size, has been a monopoly. It has not had to innovate its product line or compete for sales as aggressively as IBM. The phone company, in fact, recruited an IBM official, Archie J. McGill, to help turn

Bankers Trust Company, London

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Bankers Trust Company, London

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited

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Depository: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

London, December 1981

This announcement appears as a matter of record only. December 1981.



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International Gold Corporation
1 rue de la Rotonde
1204 Geneva
Switzerland.

Art Buchwald

Leaky Administration

WASHINGTON — The media keep getting blamed for all sorts of crimes committed against the government, but very little is mentioned about how many times the press is used by the government to do its dirty work.

Take the recent firing of the president's national security stablehand who, when it came to Mr. Reagan's horseback riding, was considered one of his closest advisers.

The stablehand, Horatio Bridle, had raked high members of the White House staff with an interview he had given to Sports Illustrated saying the president kept slipping off his saddle. Since this was privileged information, the White House aides decided Bridle was not a team player and had to go. But no one had the nerve to break the news to the president's stablehand.

So one of the aides called up his good friend Sam Dunaway of the ANC Evening News and said, "Ask me a question about Horatio Bridle."

Said sam, "What's going on with the president's stablehand?"

"I can't tell you," the aide replied and hung up.

This was enough for Sam. He went on the air that night and said, "White House sources hinted today that there could be a big shakeup in the president's stable. Mr. Reagan is said to have expressed dissatisfaction with the constant bickering going on be-



Buchwald

tween his national security stablehand and the groome at Quantico, where his horse is kept."

The next morning, crews from all the major networks were staked out at Bridle's house. When he left for work, cameras were shoved in his face, and he was asked if he was on his way out?

"No one has spoken to me about it," Bridle said. "The president has told me I could have the stablehand job as long as I wanted it."

That afternoon, Lilly Stell, the CBT White House correspondent was having lunch with a Reagan insider. He said, "Ask me if Charlton Dancer is being considered as a replacement for Horatio Bridle as the president's national security stablehand."

Lilly said, "Is Charlton Dancer being considered to replace Bridle in the White House?"

"There is no truth to the story whatsoever."

* * *

Lilly rushed back to her place in front of the White House and reported to the TV audience. Despite denials from the president, it has now been decided to replace Horatio Bridle with Charlton Dancer, who was stablehand to Mr. Reagan when the president was governor of California.

By this time Bridle was becoming frantic. He went to the White House aides and asked to see the president, so that he could be assured once and for all that his job was not to jeopardize.

The president agreed to see Bridle, and afterwards said, "Horatio is the best stablehand I've ever had."

A White House aide standing next to Jackie Woodley of NBC whispered to her, "Ask me if this is the last time the president will ever see Bridle again."

The White House man said, "No comment."

Jackie went on the air that night and said, "NBC has learned today that despite the meeting between President Reagan and Horatio Bridle the president will announce the appointment of a new national security stablehand tomorrow.

White House aides said the vicious attacks and innuendos by the media on Bridle now make it impossible for him to do his job."

While they lasted, they were

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Beethoven Again No. 1 In Concerts in London

The Associated Press

LONDON — For the 13th consecutive year, Beethoven was the most popular composer in London's concert halls last year, according to a Times of London correspondent who conducts the annual classical music tally.

David Chesserian, in a letter to the editor, said there were 56 performances of Beethoven's symphonies. Mozart was again runner-up with 32 performances of his symphonies, and Mahler again third with 21. Tchaikovsky rose from eighth to fourth place with 19 performances.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1982

Reopening Fibber McGee's Closet

By Al Martinez
Los Angeles Times Service

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. — It is not the house at 79 Wistful Vista but a sprawling elegant home overlooking a canyon.

And yet inside, his familiar voice an echo of the past, sits Fibber McGee, comfortable with his 85 years, easy with the memories.

His name is Jim Jordan and once, with patient Molly, he occupied for millions of radio listeners the funny home with the crowded closet on a street that meant Sad View. They were Fibber McGee and Molly from 1933 to 1952.

Anyone shouldering a few years probably recalls the befuddled, tale-telling Fibber and the non-sense wife who could punctuate his jokes with a tart "I ain't funny, McGee." They came into American homes with Throckmorton P. Gildersleeve, Sis, the Old Timer, Beaure, May or La Triva and Wallace Wimpie, invariably accompanied by Sweezy-Face my big fat wife."

Fibber McGee and Molly was a gentle, down-home show at a time when comedy was not necessarily satire and family entertainment did not necessarily include incest. "We just tried to make people laugh," Jordan said. "Maybe we were funny and maybe we weren't, but it doesn't matter now. That was long ago and far away."

Dad-Rat . . .

He is a small man from Peoria, Ill., barely 5-foot-6. His voice retains the lilt of the old Tuesday night show, but age has blurred his ability to rattle out Fibber's anguished, frustrated "Dat-rat the dad-rat . . . Hell," he said slowly. "I've had a heart problem, a hernia operation, a bladder infection and antibiotics make me sicker'n a dog. What do you expect?"

Jordan was Fibber and his wife, Marian, was Molly, as well as the voices of other characters on the half-hour show. They had been married 42 years when she died in 1961. And when she died, so did the magic at 79 Wistful Vista.

"We were very close," the old man said, a quaver to his voice. "She had cancer and they gave her 12 months to live. I think she lived 13. Thirteen? Yes, well, 13 or something like that."

While they lasted, they were

57,000-a-week stars in a medium that also produced Jack Benny, Bob Hope, Burns and Allen, Red Skelton and Edgar Bergen.

Many of them worked together at the old NBC studios at Hollywood and Vine, when Tuesday night captured the attention of the United States.

"I used to see Burns every week," Jordan said in a sitting room of the spacious home he shares with his second wife, Gretchen. They occupy an acre of hilltop, up a winding and tree-shaded canyon road. "We'd get our haircuts at the same time from a barber on Highland Avenue, but then George changed times."

Jordan shrugged. "Well, you know how those things happen." Pause. "We never reminisced anything. No one cares about the old days. That's all gone, you know? Gone forever."

Renewed interest

Not quite. Old tapes played on late-night radio have piqued the interest of a new generation of "Fibber McGee and Molly" fans. Twenty-year-olds write fan letters, because the Fibber-Molly humor was non-threatening, and teen-agers write fan letters because they perceive a humanity from Wistful Vista that Archie Bunker never had. "It's funny," Jordan said, forced to confront the new interest, "but I find suddenly I'm getting maybe a couple letters a day. They keep asking for my picture, because they're raised on television and they're used to seeing things. You don't see things on radio. They wanna know what me and Molly look like."

The Jordans came to radio in 1925 at Chicago's WENR as part of a repertory company that produced the Smith Family and then a show called "The Smackout."

Jordan played a bucolic old man ("Seems I've always played bucolic old men") who operated a general store stocked with everything imaginable. "Trouble was he could never find anything," Jordan said, "and 'bad always

say, 'Guess I'll smoke out the

national lexicon. So was the body remembers anything at all, that's it, the damned closet."

Jordan has no interest in appearing in public again. He stays home and watches television mostly and reads a little. He owns no tapes of the Fibber shows but does have some 78 recordings, which he never plays.

"The last show I heard," he said, "was the last one I did. Didn't get me wrong. I enjoyed it all. I made money and invested and I'm comfortable. Not rich, but OK."

He has a son, a daughter, seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren who he sees all the time. "I'm not trying for a comeback," he offered pushishly, his eyes flickering like a candle in the wind. "I don't have too much to say."

It became a weekly occurrence, one of the most familiar sounds to radio. Fibber would open the closet to Molly's sorrow and everything he had ever saved would crash to the hall floor, ending with a tinkly bell. The sound-effects people made it a classic moment. "In the last year or so we never did the closet gag too much," Jordan said. "But if any-



Fibber McGee and Molly (Jim Jordan and first wife Marian).

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